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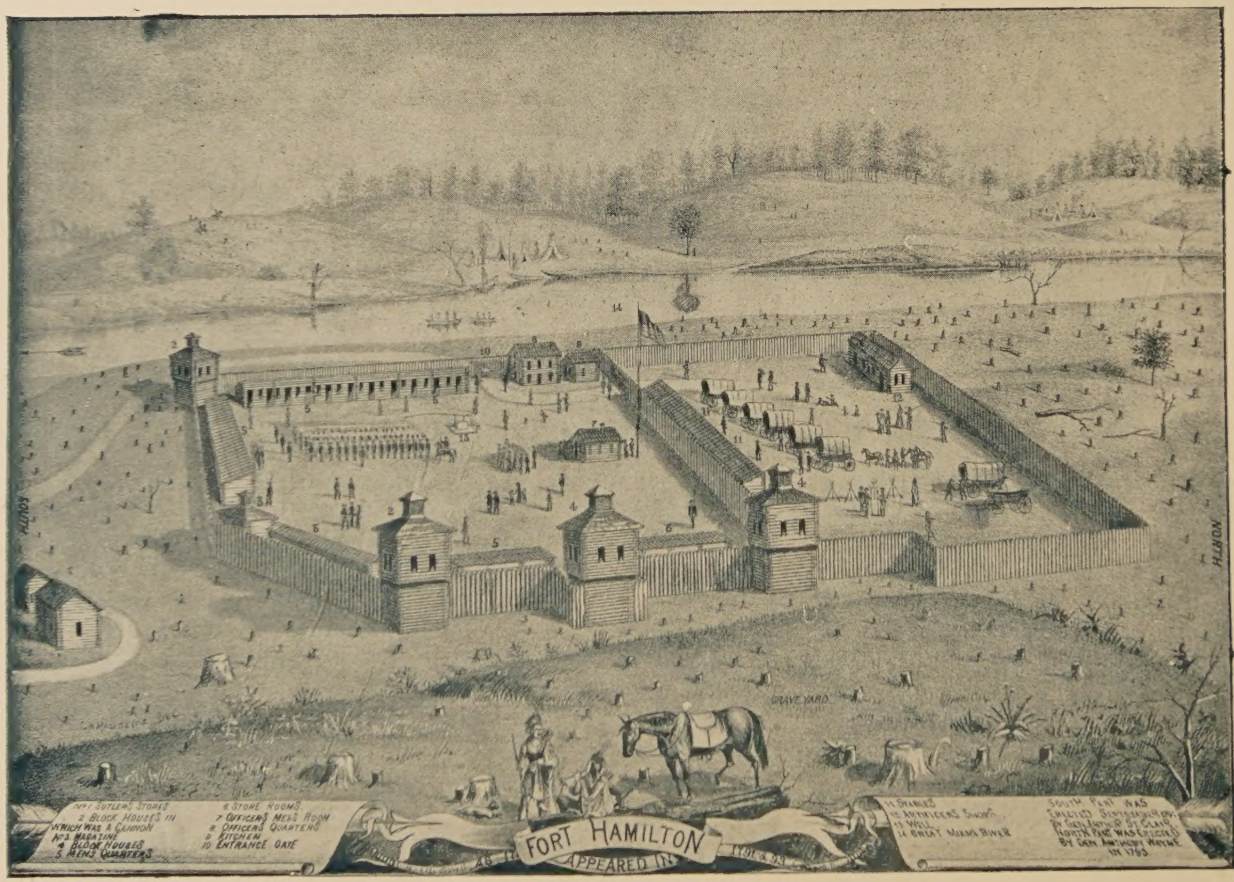
FORT HAMILTON
APPEARED IN
GRAVE YARD
ALBION

1791 1891

THE

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF THE CITY OF

HAMILTON, OHIO.

SEPTEMBER 17-19, 1891.

EDITED BY

COL D. W. McCLUNG.

UNDER DIRECTION OF

ISRAEL WILLLIAMS, REV. E. W. ABBEY, JOHN F. NEILAN,

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

1892
HAMILTON,
OHIO.

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PREFACE.

THIS volume is issued in response to a very general desire of the residents of Hamilton who witnessed, and many of whom participated in the exercises of the Centennial Celebration.

Considerable delay has been experienced owing to failure on the part of some persons to prepare the papers they had engaged to write, and also on account of changes made necessary in the method of preparing the artistic work.

In addition to the anniversary exercises in connection with the Centennial Settlement of Hamilton, the volume contains a full and complete description of all the leading Manufactories, School Houses, Churches and Public Buildings, and also much interesting and valuable information concerning the early history of the Northwestern Territory and of the habits of the pioneers of the Great Miami Valley. The Committee in charge of the publication acknowledges itself indebted to the several gentlemen who delivered addresses on the occasion for copies thereof, kindly furnished the Committee, also to the persons who prepared papers on the topics assigned them; and as well to the many other persons who have in various ways generously rendered important aid in the preparation of this volume.

It is thought that the many illustrations will, in a measure, aid to make the volume attractive to our people.

While literary excellence is not claimed for it, the hope is entertained that its perusal will serve to pleasantly while away an occasional hour; and that it may be of some value to the future historian, for the facts collected and presented, and which, but for this publication might be lost to memory.

BIRDS EYE VIEW OF HAMILTON

Errata---Explanatory.

THE firm with which the Committee contracted for the printing and binding of this volume became financially embarrassed, and passed into the hands of an assignee after a considerable part of the work had been done. The assignee undertook to complete the book according to the contract, but was wholly unacquainted with the book-printing business. After he had mutilated and incorrectly printed the main portion of it, the Committee took the whole matter from him and placed it in the hands of BROWN & WHITAKER, printers and binders, of Hamilton, for completion, four pages in front and the last sixteen pages and the binding being their work. To rectify the many errors would require complete reprinting and stereotyping at an expense beyond our reach.

This statement, the Committee trusts, will be accepted by the reader as a sufficient excuse for the many errors in the book, and for whatever differences may be observable in its make-up. Greatly regretting that the volume must be sent out in its present form, the Committee nevertheless hope that it will fulfill the object of its publication, as an interesting and valuable Souvenir of the city of Hamilton.

COL. D. W. McCLUNG.

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PART I.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

—AND—

Description of Centennial Celebration.

HAMILTON, OHIO.

JOHN F. NEILAN.

Historical Introduction.

By John F. Neilan.

THE defeat of the Indians by General Wayne in 1794, may truthfully be said to be one of the most important battles ever fought on American soil. Had he suffered such a defeat as did General St. Clair three years before, the consequences might, and doubtless would, have changed the map and the entire subsequent history of this country. All that magnificent territory, now embraced in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan would, probably be now a portion of the Dominion of Canada, and the United States would be confined to the Atlantic seaboard and south of the Ohio river.

Such a result of that battle, following the crushing defeat of St. Clair, so short a time before, would have united all the Indian tribes from the Lakes to the Gulf, would have rendered their English advisers and aiders more open and arrogant in their encroachments upon American rights, and would, finally have resulted in placing the Indians and this whole territory under the protection of the English government.

Such were the plans and the hopes of those persons in the pay of Great Britain, who were inciting the Indians to their deeds of savage warfare. Had these plans succeeded, there would have been no city of Hamilton, no Centennial Celebration and this introduction to the Souvenir Volume, which commemorates one of the most gorgeous, patriotic and successful civic and industrial displays ever presented to the American people, would not have been written.

The events that lead to the building of Fort Hamilton by General St. Clair in September 1791, his subsequent defeat that year, and the great victory of General Wayne three years later, are of sufficient historic interest to bear repeating here. They can not be too often told, nor too firmly impressed upon the minds and hearts of we, their descendants.

To understand them fully it is necessary to review the condition of the country prior to, and during the war of Independence.

While France maintained her power in North America, the Indians were divided in their allegiance between that country and England, or the British

GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

Colonies, which represented her in this country.

The fall of Quebec forever extinguished French power and influence in Canada, and left the British authorities free to control and influence the Indians. How well they succeeded is told in the awful burnings, scalpings and massacres of the Revolutionary war. It is a record that shocked the civilized world, made the horrors of war more barbarous and cruel than was ever before known to the civilized nations, and drew from Lord Chatham that fierce and eloquent denunciation, in the British House of Lords, famed wherever the English language is spoken.

The treaty of peace in 1783 by which our independence was secured and acknowledged by Great Britain, and the nations of Continental Europe, left the country exhausted and impoverished by the long and unequal struggle. Good faith on the part of England demanded that her garrisons, occupying the various posts on American soil, should surrender them to our government. But with that duplicity and utter disregard for treaty rights and treaty stipulations which has frequently characterized European statesmanship, she refused to give up many of those forts until years afterwards, and until General Wayne forever destroyed the Indian, and I may add, English power in the Northwest Territory, by his decisive victory. Prior to that time our government was too weak to enforce its rights as secured by that treaty, and compel the removal of these British garrisons from American territory.

Among the most important of those garrisons, and the one from which all the British emissaries received their supplies and orders for the Indians, was Detroit, which was not surrendered to our government until 1795, twelve years after the treaty of peace which terminated the Revolutionary struggle. Many others of lesser importance stretched along the Great Lakes to Machinac Island the fort on which commanded the entrance to Lake Superior and all the vast regions adjoining it.

From these garrisons went forth British traders and emissaries in the pay of the government, furnished with all kinds of Indian supplies to tempt Indian cupidity and excite Indian cruelty and savagery upon American frontiersmen and their families, and resist the authority of our government, in direct violation of the treaty of peace between our country and theirs. These agents left nothing undone to excite the savages to murder and slaughter; and even when the savages themselves seemed about to tire of their merciless deviltry, they were urged to continue by these, worse than Indian barbarians.

Inflamatory speeches and lying statements were made to the Indians to excite them against the Americans, and they were particularly urged to insist upon the Ohio river as the south boundary line of what they called the "Indian country." They were urged to claim all that territory now embraced in the four great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and to

GEN ANTHONY WAYNE

place themselves and that country under the protection of the king of England, their Great Father, whom they were taught to look to as their friend and the only one who was capable of protecting them and doing them justice.

It may be remarked here that the loss of the American colonies was the greatest, the severest blow to British power it ever received, and one which it hoped to retrieve. The treaty which made the United States a free and independent nation was signed by king George III, with the greatest reluctance; and English statesmen secretly cherished the hope that it would be but a short time until they could find an excuse to renew the conflict and finally triumph over the young Republic. This will explain to a great degree, the conduct of the British government and its representatives in this country.

But the sweeping victory of Wayne in the presence of some of those same officers and English agents, many of whom it is said, participated in that battle, showed them that the young and vigorous Nation was not to be trifled with; and whatever hope they may have entertained of the unity and further resistance of the Indian tribes, was shattered to pieces by this victory.

Our government was very reluctant to engage in this war, owing to its impoverished financial condition, resulting from the war of the Revolution, from which it had not yet recovered. It sought by every honorable means to avoid it, and the Secretary of War writes to Colonel Harmer to that effect in 1786. He says: "An Indian war, disagreeable at all times, would be peculiarly distressing in the present embarassed state of the public finances, and to avoid it if possible.

In the same letter he writes: "The emissaries who are stimulated by British officers or agents, will be industrious to urge the Indians to open hostilities; it will be your duty to counteract them."

Our government sought by every honorable means to avoid a war with the indians. It called a council in the fall of 1785 to meet at the mouth of the Great Miami River, near where Lawrenceburg, Indiana now stands, and appointed commissioners to meet and treat with the Indians. The English agents called a council of Indians to meet at the same time near the present town of Bellefontaine, in Logan County, Ohio, to prevent their attendance at the council appointed by our government; and so powerful were the influences of the British agents, backed by vast presents to the Indians, that but one tribe, the Shawanese, subscribed to the treaty, and through the same influence, this tribe went on the warpath against the Americans within six months after they had agreed to the treaty with the United States commissioners at the mouth of the Great Miami.

In the fall of 1783, shortly after the treaty of peace with Great Britain was signed and with a full knowledge of that treaty, Sir John Johnson, British Superintendent, General of Indian affairs, assembled all the western

GEN. F. VANDEVEER.

tribes in council at Sandusky; when he made a powerful appeal to them to stand up for their rights against the Americans; urged them to take up the hatchet again rather than yield to the Americans.

In June 1785 he called another general council of all Indians he could prevail upon to attend at Niagara, for the same purpose, and to prevent them attending the council at the mouth of the Great Miami which had been called by our government. The council held at Bellefontaine was after the Niagara council and was called, no doubt, with the full concurrence of Sir John Johnson.

Through these influences, as before stated, but one tribe consented to the treaty of Fort Finney, as it is known in history; while the Delawares, Wyandots, Mingoes, Cherokees, Pottowottamies, Kickapoos and fox nations were kept away. The most active agents in all these councils on the part of Britain were Captain Mc'Kee, deputy Indian commissioner; Major Elliott, an officer in the British army and the notorious renegade, Simon Girty. These men traveled from tribe to tribe, exciting the Indians to frenzy by their infamous lying statements, and securing the favorable attention of those poor creatures, by their lavish presents of war material and promises of aid and assistance.

Such was the continuous state of affairs, almost without interruption, from 1783 until the defeat of St. Clair. It may well be imagined how that fearful disaster inflamed the Indians and encouraged their English allies. During all this time the pioneers of this vast and magnificent territory, were slowly but surely pressing westward, to be met at every advance by the savage Indians and their bloody tomahawk and scalping knife, encouraged to their deeds of murder, burnings and rapine by their no less inhuman abettors. Various raids were made by the Indians on the white settlements along the Ohio, both in Virginia and Kentucky. In 1791 a band of about three hundred Indians under the lead of Simon Girty passed down the Great Miami river and attacked Dunlap's Station which was erected on the east side of the river, a short distance south of the covered bridge, near the present village of Venice, in Butler County. Four men had been out exploring land on the west side of the river, in what is now Ross township, Butler County.

They were attacked by the Indians; one was captured, one killed, the other two escaped, one badly wounded. The attack on the Station was repulsed, after a siege of nearly two days and after re-enforcements arrived from Fort Washington. Poor Abner Hunt, the captured man, was tied to a sapling about which the Indians built a fire and roasted him to death, in full view and hearing of the garrison who were unable to render him any assistance. It was one of the most cruel of the many cruel acts of the savage Indians, and, with other similar acts of the Indians finally aroused the government to the necessity of punishing these perpetrators of such savagery.

The territory embraced within the present state of Ohio was regarded

GEN. SAMUEL F. CARY.

by the Indians as the most beautiful and bountiful land they possessed, par ticularly all that portion drained by the Great Miami river and its tributaries. At the site of the present city of Piqua was a large and populous Indian village, called Picklawinny; while surrounding it in every direction, along the Sciota, the Maumee, the Muskingum and other streams, was a dense Indian population, extending to and along the Wabash, St. Joseph and other streams in the present state of Indiana. All this was the paradsie of the Indian hunter; to the villages in this territory he returned from his hunting expiditions and forays on the white settlements. To these villages many a poor white prisoner was carried to be tortured at the stake for the gratification of his savage captors. The Great Miami river was one of the most usually adopted highways for the Indian raids into Kentucky and the settlements along its banks.

At this date, 1791, Ohio was a vast wilderness. There was a settlement at Marietta on the Ohio river; one at Columbia, above Fort Washington which stood where Cincinnati now is built and which was the seat of the Federal army in the Northwest Territory; Dunlap's Station on the Great Miami river, about seventeen miles above the Fort and Covalt's Station about twelve miles up the Little Miami river.

After the attack upon Dunlap's Station, the government determined to punish the Indians for this and other savage raids upon the border settlements. General Arthur St Clair was directed to command the expedition, and the army was ordered to concentrate at Fort Washington.

The spring and summer were occupied in preparation, which was attended with all the delays incident to the natural obstacles of the country, through which the army was to operate, and, to the financial embarassment of the government; so that it was not until September that the command was ready to take up its line of march toward the Indian villages about the headwaters of the Great Miami river. About the 16th of that month the army reached the site of the present city of Hamilton.

There it was determined to erect a fort to be used as a base of operations nearer the scene of the expected conflict. The fort was laid out and building began upon it on the 17th, and it was finished on or about the last day of September, or the first day of October.

It was named Fort Hamilton, after Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Such was the beginning, and such were the events that lead to the founding of the city of Hamilton, on the banks of the Great Miami.

From that beginning it has grown until now it is a city of over 20,000 people, as enlightened prosperous and intellectual as can be found on the globe. It contains as many of the elements of progress and enlightened civilization, with all that tends to embellish and refine human existence as any city in the United States. It has splendid public buildings, first-class

HON. JOHN WOODS.

educational facilities and public improvements; varied and extensive manufactures second to none anywhere; splendid churches of various denominations, the members of each of which concede to all others what they ask for themselves, namely; freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. This people are not unmindful of the struggle of their forefathers to establish the free government under which we live and the freedom we enjoy. To honor their memory, to educate our children to do likewise and to renew the patriotism and love of country which is the sacred duty of all good citizens, it was determined to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Hamilton, in a manner worthy of its founders, of the pioneers who reclaimed this country from the wilderness and the savage, and worthy of the great Republic of the West, an important part of which is the Great Miami valley which was the scene of the principal events that lead to the founding of our beautiful city.

HISTORY OF THE PREPARATIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CELEBRATION.

The first public meeting, looking to the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the city of Hamilton was held by the officers and members of The Hamilton Battallion; an organization composed of the uniformed societies and military companies of the Ohio National Guard of the city. It was resolved to call a meeting of the citizens for the evening of July 10, 1891.

At that public meeting Thomas Millikin Esq. was elected chairman and Lieutenant F. D. Bristley was elected secretary. After several patriotic speeches had been made by citizens, it was resolved that the chairman select five prominent citizens, and they, with the chairman select a committee of twenty-five, to be known and called Centennial Committee and to have the absolute charge and management of the entire celebration. Mr. Millikin selected as the committee of five, Captain W. C. Margedant, Joseph J. Pater, Isreal Williams, John F. Neilan and George T. Reiss, and together they selected the following named persons to constitute the Centennial Committee.

CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

First Ward—W. C. Margedant, S. L. Beeler, Rev. E. W. Abbey, F. D. Bristley, H. C. Gray.

Second Ward—Thomas Millikin, Christian Pabst, Rev. Francis F. Varelman, Peter Schwab, Lazard Kahn.

Third Ward—Israel Williams, Thomas V. Howell, Robert Allstatter, Charles I. Keely, William C. Frechtling.

Fourth Ward—John F. Neilan, L. M. Larsh, W. Z. Kumler, Jos. J. Pater, Fred C. Mayer.

Fifth Ward—George T. Reiss, R. C. McKinney, Max Reutti, W. B. Carr.

Afterwards the following members as a Finance Committee, were added to and constituted part of the general committee to-wit: Charles E. McBeth, Robert M. Elliott, Henry P. Deuscher, L. M. Larsh, George W. Stace and William Herrman.

HON JAMES McBRIDE

Other committees were appointed at different times as follows:

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY COMMITTEE.

Thomas Millikin. Dr. Cyrus Falconer. Rev. E. W. Abbey. James W. See.
Isreal Williams, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

Thomas V. Howell, Chairman. William Beckett. Peter Schwab.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATION

L. M. Larsh, Chairman. John F. Neilan. Geo. T. Reiss.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

John F. Neilan, Chairman. Isreal Williams. F. D. Bristley.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC

Prof. Fred C. Mayer, Prof. John L. Gottschalk Prof. William Huber.
Henry Herrmann, Joseph J. Pater, Robert Allstatter.

LADIES COMMITTEE.

FIRST WARD—Mrs. J. C. Hooven, Mrs Jos. A. Fromm, Mrs. Charles Sohngen, Miss Mary Rossman, Mrs. Nelson Williams, Mrs. Alston Ellis, Miss Lutie Sohngen, Mrs. Martin Mason, Miss Lutie Matthias, Mrs. Mary Murphy, Mrs. H. C. Gray. Mrs. Charles W. Gath, Miss Annie Laubach, Mrs. S. Blair, Mrs. William Seward.

SECOND WARD—Mrs. Jas. E. Neal, Miss Kate Schwab, Miss Mary Millikin, Miss Ada Fye, Miss Lillian Lorenz, Miss Adda Markt, Miss Josephine Crawford, Miss Anna McBeth, Mrs. D. E. Sheehan, Mrs. Thomas M. Boyd.

THIRD WARD—Miss Nannie Kennedy, Mrs. John M. Marr, Miss Rachel Fitton, Mrs. Charles Howald, Mrs. A. T. Good, Mrs. Albert Kennedy, Mrs. C. Falconer, Mrs. Adolph Metzner, Miss Minnie Schwartz, Mrs. J. W. Overpeck.

FOURTH WARD—Mrs. Josephine Weiler, Mrs. Sam. H. Millikin, Miss Carrie Brock, Mrs. R. N. Andrews, Miss Pauline Steffe, Mrs. L. M. Griffis, Mrs. G. W. Stace, Miss Libbie Deuscher, Miss Aggie Burns, Miss Elizabeth Conner.

FIFTH WARD—Mrs. Z. B. Coes, Mrs. Julius Bunson, Mrs. John Bender, Miss Ida Curtis Mrs. L. A. Powell, Mrs. John S. Spoeri, Miss Jennie L. Wasson, Mrs. Jos. H. Webster, Mrs. Max Ruetti, Mrs. Chris Benninghofen.

ASSISTANT COMMITTEES TO LADIE'S COMMITTEES IN EACH WARD.

FIRST WARD—John A. Keller, Dr. H. E. Twitchell, Abe Rothwell, Benj. W. Baker, Dr. J. J. Roll, Thomas Moore, Jr., J. P. Smyers, A. W. Margedant, E. E. Hull, C. W. Gath, H. C. Blum, F. D. Dick, F. D. Blackburn, Wm. Longfellow, Jack Henninger, William Hunter, James Tully, A. J. Welliver, Thomas Temple, John L. Beeler.

SECOND WARD—Christ Pabst, Dr. John Francis, L. Zecher, F. A. Rife, Charles Holbrock, Homer Gard, R. S. Carr, J. B. Baker, Wm. Lodder, W. W. Crawford, Dr. Minor M. Jacobs, C. E. McBeth, John N. Bandtel, Mark Millikin, Frank Overmyer, John Schweitzer, Maurice Kilsheimer; Virgil E. Gilcrest, Rev. C. W. Gullette, Samuel P. Stewart.

THIRD WARD—Dr. Geo. C. Skinner, Wm. L. Huber, Dr. Frank M. Fitton, Edgar A. Belden, A. Metzner, D. W. Fitton, Prof. Albert Mayer, Joe Long, Walter Osborne, Dr. C. I. Keeley, W. R. Small, Charles S. Millikin, Jesse C. Smith, George Beckman, Charles Howald, David Pierce, J. W. Conboy, Otto Metzner, F. P. Stewart, Lee Rose, George E. Seidel.

FOURTH WARD—W. E. Kumler, C. J. Smith, P. E. Welsh, F. X. Duerr, Harry J. Wallace, S. H. Millikin, M. O. Burns, Rev. David Feuerlicht, Gustave Steffe, Albert Wagner, H. L. Gifford, E. H. Haines, Gus Kummerling, Chas. D. Mathes, E. G. Ruder, P. B. Walker, L. C. Overpeck.

COL. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

Fifth Ward—Max Reutti, Wm. G. Holbrock, Thomas Blair, Fred Doeller, Fred J. Hilker, John Helvey, Robt. C. Hargitt, Daniel M. McClung, E. R. Mathes, Geo. T. Reiss, Dr. Clarence Wasson, Louis A. Dillon, S. W. Powell, Theadore Buck, Governeur Morey, Wm. Bender, Jr., John Day, Aaron Wesco.

Assistants to W. C. Margedant, Committe on Fire Works—John F. Gardner, George T. Reiss, John Helvey.

TOWNSHIP AUXILIARY COMMITTEES.

Middletown and Lemon Townships—Paul J Sorg, Samuel K. Hughes, W. H. Todhunter, Martin McLaughlin, James K. Thomas, George Sebald.

Liberty Township—Philip Hughes, B. F. Kyle, Rev. E. McHugh.

Wayne Township—Robert Withrow, Wilson Smith, J. B. Owsley.

Oxford and Oxford Township—Dr. H. D. Hinckley, Daniel P. Beaton, S. C. Richey, Gus Schlenck, Thomas Law.

Milford Township—W. T. Hancock, John F. Mee, J. H. Schollenberger.

Madison Township—Jacob Banker, John Pritchard, John V. Good.

Union Township—Joseph Allen, A. J. Van Hise, E. Taylor Elliott.

Hanover Township—Jas. W. Nichol, W. B. Davis, A. C. Kumler.

Riley Township—Dr. D. D. Borger, Charles Urmston, James Duncan.

Morgan Township—R. J. Bell, Aaron L. Morris, Thomas Shroyer.

Ross Township—Luke Bradley, Lewis J. Demaret, Andrew J Lewis.

St. Clair Township—Amos D. Kumler, James Riley, Samuel Baird.

Permanent officers of the Centennial Committee were elected as follows:

Hon. Thomas Millikin, President; T. V. Howell, Vice President; F. D. Bristley, Secretary; S. L. Beeler, Treasurer; Rev. Francis V. Varelman, Chaplain.

Captain W. C. Margedant was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of the parade with power to select his own staff and appoint the commanders of divisions, who were authorized to appoint their own aids. John F. Neilan was appointed to write all the advertising matter for the occasion and newspaper articles.

The Centennial Celebration was held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 17, 18 and 19, according to the following official programme:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

The celebration was Commenced at sunrise this day, by the firing of thirteen guns, in commemoration of the number of states in the union at the time of the location of Fort Hamilton, by General Arthur St. Clair.

During the day the citizens and public authorities put in place so far as was practicable, the decorations and ornamentations they desired to have and use in the celebration.

In the evening at 7:30 o'clock there was a grand dress parade on High Street by "The Hamilton Battalion," comprising all the Uniformed, Military and Civic Organizations of the city. After which the beautiful spectacle entitled "*The Feast of Flowers and Youth*," was participated in by the Youth and School Children of Hamilton, in marches, music and songs.

WILLIAM BARTON CARR.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 18.

At sunrise 44 guns were fired in commemoration of the number of States now in the Union. The city and citizens completed their decorations and preparations for the ensuing day.

In the evening at 6:30 o'clock a grand band concert was held at the Court House, under supervision of Prof. F. C. Mayer, George Schweinfest director.

The following program was rendered :

1. March—"The Gladiator".....Sousa
2. Waltz—"Virginia".....Rathbun
3. Potpourri—"Imperial".....Pettee
4. March—"Medora".....Thornar
5. Waltz—"Thunnger".....Keisler.
6. Polka—"Return".....Jennings.
7. Overture—"Bridal Rose.....Lavelle
8. National Air.....

Immediately after the concert a Public Meeting of Citizens was organized with Hon. Thomas Millikin, chairman. Addresses were then made upon the following topics by the following distinguished gentlemen selected for that purpose.

1791.—HAMILTON,—1891. Hon. L. M. Larsh; Mayor of Hamilton.

1791.—THE MIAMI VALLEY,—1891. Judge Samuel F. Hunt, Glendale, Ohio.

1791.—THE STATE OF OHIO,—1891. Governor James E. Campbell, Hamilton, Ohio.

1791,—THE UNITED STATES,—1891. Rev. W. O. Thompson, D. D., President of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

1791,—THE WORLD.—1891. General Samuel F. Cary, College Hill, Ohio.

THE FUTURE—PROPHETIC, Rev. E. W. Abbey, Hamilton, Ohio.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 19.

The officers of the meeting this day were :

HON. THOMAS MILLIKIN, President. F. D. BRISTLEY, Secretary.

REV. FRANCIS F. VARELMAN, Chaplain.

110 HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS.

The following named citizens of Butler County, all of whom are upwards of 80 years of age, were selected for the occasion and most of whom were present. The following is an alphabetical list of their names, their postoffice address and their respective ages.

William Andrew, Hamilton	82 years	Harvey Denman, Stockton	82 years
James Campbell Andrews, Ross	82 "	Joseph Demoret, Ross	82 "
Daniel Beeler, Hamilton	81 "	Bartholmew Demoret, Ross	80 "
William Booth, Oxford	82 "	David E. Davies, Paddy's Run	80 "
William Braffield, Oxford	80 "	Peter Euler, Hamilton	90 "
William Brown, Ross	82 "	Michael F. Eisel, Hamilton	83 "
Clark Baker, Mauds	83 "	David Enyart, Middletown	80 "
Michael Balderman, Darrtown	86 "	Dr. Cyrus Falconer, Hamilton	81 "
Jacob Bake, Heno	87 "	Epperson Fulkerson, Hamilton	81 "
Judge W. R. Cochran, Hamilton	80 "	Joseph W. Frazee, Reiley	82 "
Joseph Clawson, Okeana	88 "	Andrew Flenner, Seven Mile	82 "
Joseph Cann, Okeana	87 "	George Fulk, Middletown	84 "
Richard Conaroe, Seven Mile	82 "	Alexander Guy, Oxford	90 "
William Cone, Ross	81 "	William Gray, Mauds	87 "
John Clafton, Middletown	80 "	James Giffen, Hamilton	81 "
John N. Carey, West Chester	82 "	Thomas Garone, Oxford	80 "
Joshua Davis, Hamilton	83 "	Daniel Gawker, Poasttown	87 "
James Davis, Reiley	82 "	Daniel Hawk, Ross	80 "

GEORGE W STACK.

M. Goebel, Trenton.....86 years
Isaac Hagerman, Hamilton;.....90 "
Abel Hoel, Hamilton.....82 "
Robert Harper, Hamilton.....83 "
Sebastain Herold, Hamilton.....82 "
Shadrack Harrison, Hamilton.....86 "
Enoch Haskell, Oxford.....80 "
John Hendrix, Oxford.....85 "
James Harper, Clawson.....81 "
Ellison Harkrader, Blue Ball.....80 "
John Isaminger, Okeana.....83 "
James W. Jones, Okeana.....81 "
John P. Jones, Paddy's Run.....81 "
William N. Johnson, Oxford.....82 "
Thomas Jefferson, Oxford.....80 "
Dr. Edward Kimball, Monroe.....81 "
Peter Kung, Hamilton.....82 "
Jacob Kumler, Millville,.....80 "
Michael Kumler, Millville.....80 "
Charles R. Kennedy, Hamilton...81 "
Joseph Rern, Heno.....80 "
Charles C. Legg, Bethany.....90 "
William Linn, Monroe.....81 "
Andrew Lewis, Millville.....87 "
Alexander Lutes, Okeana.....80 "
Hon. Mark C. McMaken, Ham'n..91 "
James Murphy, Oxford.....81 "
John Miller, Oxford.....80 "
David M. Magie, Oxford.....80 "
Samuel R. Mollyneaux, Oxford...81 "
Thomas Manning, Oxford .....84 "
John VanDerveer, Hamilton.....86 "
John Voorhees, Bethany.....82 "
Richard Veriker, Oxford.....80 "
Daniel Wollenweber, Hamilton...91 "
John Wick, Hamilton,.....83 "
Jeremiah Warwick, Hamilton.....80 "

E. Moorehouse Padd'ys Run.....80 years
Wilson Martindale, Ross.....84 "
James McCloskey, Millville. .....80 "
David Mesler, Heno.....83 "
Washington Miller, McGonigle...81 "
James A. Neil, Hamilton.....81 "
Capt. D. P. Nelson, McGonigle....81 "
Robert Orr, Collinsville.....82 "
William Prewitt, Bethany.....83 "
Thomas Pope, Trenton.....86 "
James Rossman, Hamilton.....89 "
Thomas Roberts, Oxford..... 80 "
Russell Reston, Middletown.....85 "
Peter W. Shephead, Hamilton....87 "
Daniel Shellhouse, Hamilton.....87 "
Thomas B. Sterrett, Hamilton.....82 "
Charles Sorber, Hamilton.....85 "
Dr. Alanson Smith, Hamilton ....85 "
John Sloneker, Collinsville.....82 "
William J. Stephenson, Oxford...80 "
Sandy Stewart, Oxford.....80 "
Ludwig Schaffer, Trenton.....80 "
John Sinkey, Heno.....81 "
Lansdale Simpson, Bethany.....84 "
John Tuly, Hamilton.....85 "
James Taylor, Hamilton.....81 "
Samuel Taylor, Hamilton.....80 "
Shem Thomas, Poasttown.....83 "
Isaac Teetor, Okeana.....84 "
David Urmston, Hamilton.....80 "
George Vinnedge, Hamilton.....82 "
Reuben Woodruff, Paddy's Run..87 "
John Wright, Oxford.....80 "
James Watson, Middletown.....87 "
William Webster, Middletown...80 "
John Wolf, Monroe.....82 "
Peter Young, Hamilton.....82 "

The exercises this day were varied and magnificent in character. Commencing at sunrise by the firing of 100 guns by Capt. Kleins gun squad, in commemoration of the illustrious progress made by this community during the past century.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1st. Prayer by the Chaplain.

2d. Grand vocal and orchestral concert, under the direction of Prof. F. C. Mayer, rendered the following programme of selected music:

Miss Emma Reutti.....Pianist
Miss Matilda Brinker, Miss Fannie Smith, Mrs. Rose Mayer } .....Soprano

Mr. Chas. Schweinfest.....Concert Meister
Mr. Henry Brinker.....Bass
Mr. Albert Wagner.....Tenor
Mr. Robert Fisher.....Tenor

Mr. Herman Bellstedt, Jr. .....Cornet Soloist.

Full Chorus of 500 voices and Grand Orchestra of 100 pieces.

MUSICAL PROGRAM.

1. March—"Cornation" *Mayerbeer* - - - - - - Orchestra.
2. Hymn of Praise, - - - - - - - - - *Mendelssohn.*
   1. Symphonie.

DR. SAMUEL L. BEELER.

2. Chorus, "All men, all things."
2½ Soprano solo and chorus, "Praise thou the Lord."
3. Recitation and solo, "Sing ye Praise."
4. Chorus, "All ye that Cried unto the Lord."
5. Duet and chorus, "I Waited for Thee Lord."
6. Tenor Solo "The Sorrows of Death."
7. Chorus, "The Night is Departing."
8. Choral "Let all Men Praise the Lord."
9. Duet, "My Tears Shall Always be Thy Mercy."
10. Chorus, "Ye Nations Offer to the Lord."

Mrs. Rose Mayer, Soprano. Miss Matilda Brinker, Soprano. Mr. Albert Wagner, Tenor. Full Chorus and grand orchestra.

3. Cornet Solo, "Centennial Polka," Mr. Herman Bellstedt - *Bellstedt*
4. Chorus "Hallelulah" Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra - *Beethoven*
5. Overture, "Raymond" Grand Orchestra, - - - - *Thomas*
6. Chorus—"The Heavens are Telling" - - - - *Haydn*

Trio, Miss Fannie Smith, Mr. Robert Fisher, Mr. Henry Brinker. Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.

7. National Hymn, "America," All the People, Bands and Orchestra. Everybody requested to sing this National Anthem.

—1—

My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims pride,
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring.

—2—

My native country thee,
Land of the noble, free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture fills,
Like that above.

—3—

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedoms song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

—4—

Our Father's God to thee
Author of liberty,
To thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by thy might,
Great God our King.

3rd. Brief address by the President in presenting the orator of the day to the audience.

4th. Elaborate oration of Judge Joseph Cox, of Cincinnati, on the Pioneer history of Hamilton and the Northwest Territory. Short addresses were next made by the following gentlemen: Hon. Calvin S. Brice, U. S. Senator of Ohio; Hon. Wm. McKinley, candidate for Governor of Ohio.

5th. Other short addresses were made by eminent gentlemen present at the time.

HENRY C. GRAY.

6th. Promptly at 2 o'clock P. M. the grand parade moved on Main Street in the First Ward, under direction of the Grand Marshal.

The Grand Marshal and his staff consisted as follows:

Grand Marshal, Capt. W. C. Margedant; Chief of Staff, Thomas Millikin; Adjutant General, F. D. Bristley; Majors, J. F. Neilan, H. L. Morey, L. M. Larsh; Assistant Grand Marshals, Rev. E. W. Abbey, S. L. Beeler, H. C. Gray, Peter Schwab, Rev. F. F. Varelman, Lazard Kahn, Robert Allstatter, Christ Pabst, Jos. H. Long, Thomas V. Howell, Joseph J. Pater, Fred C. Mayer, Dr. W. Z. Kumler, Prof. Alston Ellis, Geo. W. Stace, H. P. Deuscher, Christ Benninghofen, Dr. Dan Millikin, Homer Gard, Chas. E. McBeth, W. C. Frechtling, W. L. Huber, Albert Dix, J. M. Long, Isaac Rogers, J. M. Downey: Aide-de-Camp Allen Andrews, Dr. C. I. Keeley.

The parade consisted of four grand divisions preceded:

1st. By four Heralds with trumpets.
2d. By the Police of the City.
3rd By the Grand Marshal and Staff.
4th. By the Governor of the State and his Staff.

First Division—Military.

Col. George H. Phillips, Grand Division Commander; Gen. Ferd VanDeveer, Chief of Staff; Leut. Walter Shearer, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. Jas. E. Neal, Col. Thomas Moore, Dr. T. B. Talbott, Majors; W. H. Allen, Maj. G. W. Rue, W. W. Lane, Willard Smyers, F. W. Whitaker, Geo. T. Earhart, David L. Howell, Geoage Rupp, Charles O. Richter, Thomas M. Boyd, H. E. VanDeveer, W. M. Dingfelder, Andrew Fallert, Thomas Goldrick, John F. Heath, Culla J. Smith, Joseph H. Myers, D. H. Hensley, Freeman Compton, P. B. Walker, C. W. Gath, J. L. Havens, Assistant Division Marshals; Capt, E. C. Sneider, Capt. N. B. Tubbs, Capt. George Hafertepen, Aids-de-camp.

This division consisted of the Military and Uniformed Bodies.

1st. Grand Division Commander and Staff.
U. S. Troops preceded by U. S. Band.
Ohio National Guards and Cadets.
G. A. R. and soldiers of the late war and war with Mexico.
Uniformed Civic Organizations.

Second Division—Historical.

Capt. Adolph Metzner, Grand Division Commander; Dr. Geo. C. Skinner, Chief of Staff; Max Reutti, Assistant Adjutant General, Gustave Steffee, F. W. Soehner, Albert Hossfeld, G. A. Lambert, W. W. Lane, Wm. E. Bender, John Robertson, John C. Rochelle, Chas. F. Diefenbach, James Tully, Philip Conboy, I. N. Slayback, W. N. Gray, W. B. Brown, Chas. Sohngen, John Doellman, Henry Sohn, C. D. Mathes, Assistant Division Marshal; A. Schultz, Wm. Ritchie, Sam. D. Fitton, Aids de camp.

This division consisted of tableau wagons and floats, representing persons and objects of historical prominence, etc., etc., in the following order:

CHRISTIAN PABST

1st. Band.

2d. Grand Division Commander and Staff.

3rd. First Grand Pageant. *a.*—Continental soldiers with allegorical, representation of Yankee Doodle. *b.*—Fort Hamilton, tableau flanked by Indians. *c.*—Old Pioneers. *d.*— Indians on horseback. *e.*— Drum corps and fifes followed by the old citizens' home guard.

Second Grand Pageant. *a.*—An evening at the cabin of our forefathers, and the pioneer's family after the day's work. *b.*—Spinning bee. *c.*—Corn husking.

Third Grand Pageant. *a*—The old stage coach mail service.

Fourth Grand Pageant. *a.*—Canal boat of former times. *b.*—The traveling Judge and lawyers. *c.*—The visiting preacher. *d.*—The Indian root doctor and country physician. *e.*—The country news and printing office. *f.*—Mail coach and mail carrier on horseback.

Fifth Grand Pageant. *a.*—Family of emigrants with wagons, oxen, hunters and trapperr.

Sixth Grand Pageant. *a.*—General St. Clair and staff on horseback.

Seventh Grand Pageant. *a*—The first court house and postoffice in Hamilton.

Eighth Grand Pageant. *a.*—Allegorical representation of civilization, law, agriculture, industry, commerce, education, literature, music, art and peace.

Third Division—Industrial.

Col. R. C. McKinney, Grand Division Commander, Col. J. H. Springer, Chief of Staff: John D. Krocker, Adjutant General; George Helvey, W. B. Carr, Frank X. Black, Majors; William Long, Thomas Dowling, J. L. Blair, Martin Mason, William Schwab, D. W. Fitton, George A. Miller, George E. Seidel, George Stroh, Peter Benninghofen, Conrad Semler, John Conboy, John F. Spoerl, Jos. N. Mass, Virgil E. Gilcrest, Charles Winter, George Holbrock, Peter B. Holly, Charles E. Doty, Robert Fischer, Charles Holt brock, P. G. Berry, Joseph Marr, Assistant Division Marshals; August Margedant, Otto Metzner, Aids-de-camp.

This division consisted of tableau wagons and floats, carrying representations of the various kinds of manufacturies and other industries of Hamilton. The order of match was:

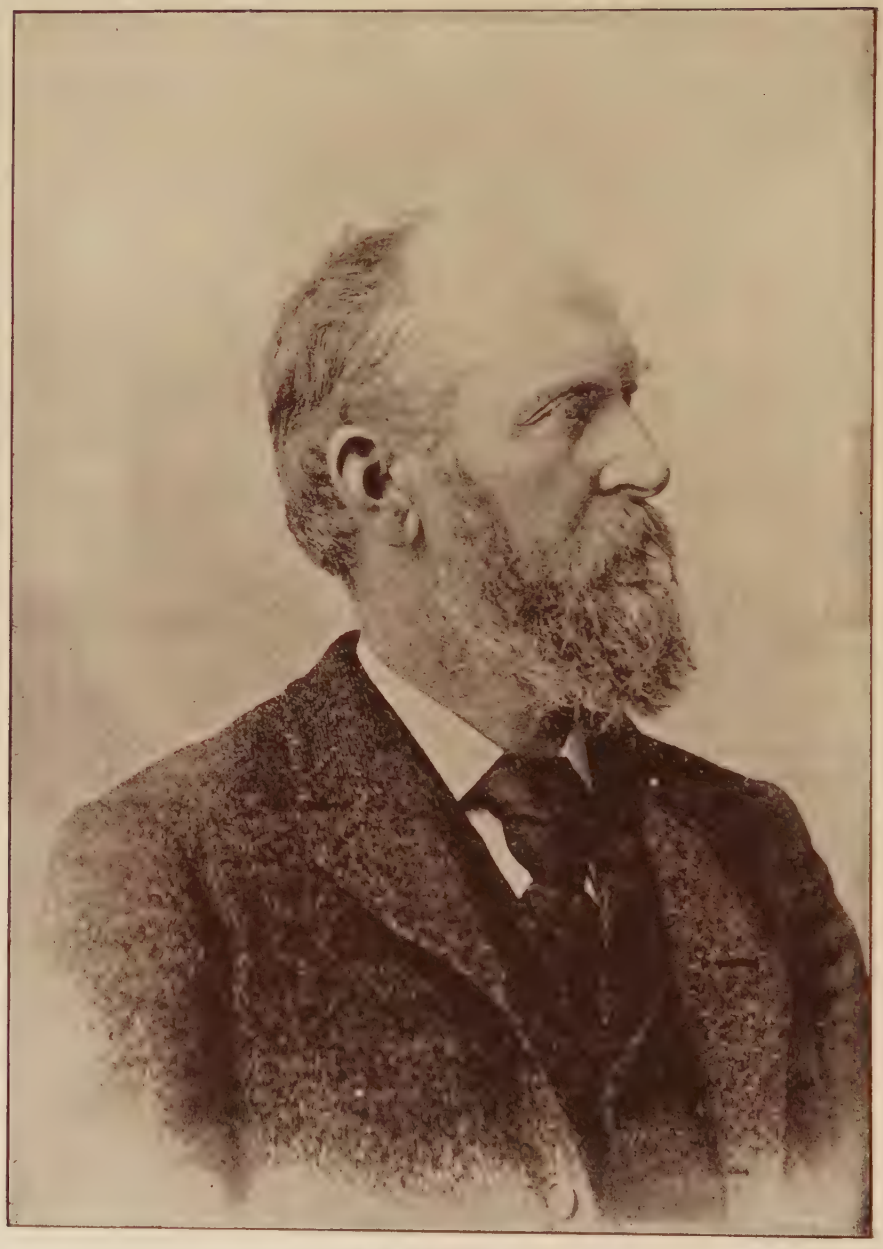
1st. Band.

2nd. Grand division, commander and staff.

3rd. Tableau wagons and representations.

Fourth Division—Agricultural and Civic.

Christ Rothenbush, Grand Division Commander; S. T. Harwood, Chief of Staff; Robert M. Elliott, Assistant Adjutant General; F. M. Hughes, Jas. Reed, Philip J. Faber; Majors; Levi J. Truster, D. L. Tyler, James W. Lewis-James Linn, Nathan C. Flenner, R. M. Billingslea, Robert Long, James M.



PETER SCHWAB.

Carr, A. Morris, Joseph Billingslea, J. W. Sloneker, J. R. Emrick, William Heerman, P. J. Sommers, Thomas J. Hughes, Wm. Allen, Isaac L. Riley, Charles Fallert, W. H. Jacobs, A. J. Welliver F. E. Humbach, William Schlosser, Dr. J. J. Roll, John Bender, Jacob Seybold, assistant Division Marshals; W. H. Todhunter, Frank Morris, Aids-de-camp.

This division comprised (include the city and county officers and different civic organizations) township delegations and all bodies and societies not included in the other divisions and including all citizens who joined in the parade as individuals.

1st. Band.
2nd. The grand division commander and staff.
3rd. The clergy and distinguished guests in carriages.
4th. The city and county officers and municipal boards.
5th. Civic organizations and township delegations.
6th. Citizens.

LINE OF MARCH.

Commencing at the head of Main street, thence east to suspension bridge, across suspension bridge to High, east on High to Third, south on Third to Central avenue, southeast on Central avenue to Walnut, east on Walnut to Fourth, north on Fourth to East Ludlow, east on East Ludlow to Tenth, north on Tenth to Heaton, west on Heaton to Second, south on Second to Dayton, east on Dayton to Seventh, south on Seventh to High, west on High to Court House where the whole procession passed in review before the Grand Marshal and his staff and Governor Campbell and his staff.

This evening the public and private buildings of the city were generally illuminated in a highly interesting manner; and the exercises of the Centennial concluded with an elaborate display of Fire Works according to the following programme: the most varied and magnificent ever witnessed in this country.

PROGRAM OF THE FIRE WORK DISPLAY.

1st. The commencement of the pyrotechnical exhibition was heralded by the ascension of a number of aerial report shells and 4-pound display rockets.

2nd. Ascension of three large balloons, representing animals in outline and coloring. Ascension of three fireworks balloons carrying fireworks up into the air, which burned in a high altitude.

3rd. Firing of thirteen Union Report Shells from motors.

4th. Display of colored lights, and prismatic illumination of the grounds.

5th. Ascension of a number of rockets from one to four pounds.

6th. Grand display of batteries of golden stars and streamer candles.

7th. Firing of six "A. L. Due 18 inch celebrated Mammoth Shells" with brilliant illuminated colored lights.

ROBERT ALLSTATTER

8th. Exhibition Design—"*Welcome*"—In honor of our guests. This appeared in letters of 24-inches high in double colored lights encircled by yarbs of brilliant fire, covering a space of 24 by 28 feet.

9th. Ascension of a number of A. L. Due special exhibition rockets of 8-pound and 12 colored tourbillions.

10th. Flight of six 18-inch shells and two mines of sancissions fired from 18-inch motors.

11th. Exhibition Piece—*Oriental Tree.* This well known and celebrated piece consists of a vertical support, with stars on top and bottom and a large wheel shown in rotation in the center, and smaller wheels also rotating on the bottom, arranged with cascades fired from between the points of the star on the top of the piece and from four sides of the wheel; covering a space of 22 by 35 feet when burning.

12th. Ascension of exhibition rockets and a number of 24-inch bombshels and mines of sancissions.

13th.—Exhibition Piece.—*Mount Vesuvius.*—Representing an eruption of Vesuvius.

14th. Ascension of a number of colored display rockets and mines of sancissions, mammoth bouquet shells and tourbillions.

15th. Exhibition Piece—*The American Star*—shown in brilliant lance work, yarbs and cascades.

16th. Ascension of golden willow, parachute and bullion of colored star rockets and large sized bouquet shells.

17th. Exhibition Piece—*Horizontal Caleidascope*— consisting of colored cascades, yarbs and large mines of colored stars, revolving and changing constantly in coloring and design. (By special request.)

18th. Ascensions of rockets, shells, mines of sancissions and tourbillions.

19th. Exhibition pieae—*The Beauty of Night*—consisting of a center star with radiating streamers of light, two rotating wheels, one on each side, and cascades fired from four smaller stars, covering a space 15x20 feet.

20th. Ascension of exhibition rockets and exhibition batteries, illuminating the space with 720 colored balls.

21st. Firing of 4-pound rockets, large bouquet bombshels, and mines of sancirsions.

22nd. Exhibition piece—*The Emblem of Egypt.*

23d. Flight of tourbillions and magnesium shells, colored stars and mines of sancissions.

24th. Exhibition piece.—*Forest in Autumn.* This very brilliant piece is especially beautiful on account of the large number of large and small revolving wheels placed in symmetrical order, interwoven by large exhibition candles, which, in firing produce graceful curving lines and imitating in color the variegated brilliancy of our Forest in Autumn. Size 20x35 feet.

DR. WILLIAM Z. KUMLER

25th. Ascension of rockets and tourbillions.

26th. Exhibition piece.—*A Cross of Diamonds*, showing in variegated lance work the geometrical form of diamonds, with attached cascades, firing and forming diamonds with revolving wheels, running in opposite directions. Size 28x28 feet.

27th. An ascension of 30 inch bouquet bombshels and mines of sancissions.

28th. Exhibition piece.—*The Sun Flowers*—representing a number of sun flowers. Size 12x18 feet.

29th. Ascension of 4-pound rockets of fine variegated colors.

30th. Exhibition piece—*Jewel Cluster*—consisting of a large central star surrounded by a scintillating cluster of jewels. Size 30x30 feet.

31st. Ascension of 4-pound rockets and tourbillions.

32nd. Exhibition piece—*Flowery Almond.*—Size, 30 feet in diameter; showing two large rotating wheels turning on one shaft in opposite directions, producing brilliant and ever-changing combinations of form and blending of colors.

33rd. Flight of bouquet bombshels with golden rain and in brilliant transparent colors.

34th. Exhibition piece.—*Sunset at Sea.*—Size 30 feet in diameter. This piece is most elegant, imitating in color and brilliant tinted rays of light a sunset at sea, cascades firing in all directions. Eight stars appear in lance-work while a large fire wheel representing the sun, is rotating.

35th. Flight of 4-pound rockets and 4 pound tourbillions.

36th. Exhibition piece—*Silver Cross.*—Fire, size 40x40 feet. This piece consists of five lance scroll wheels of large dimensions, with yarbs firing from four sides of each wheel, crossing the line of fire in every direction.

37th. Ascension of bouquet bombshels and mines of Sancissions.

38th. Exhibition piece.—*Young America's Delight.*—Size 30x30 feet. Consisting of a number of excentric rotating wheels in lancework and yarbs.

39th. Flight of heavy rockets with gold rain and colors, tourbillions and mines of sancissions.

40th. Exhibition piece.—*Niagara Falls.*—Size 75x40 feet. A monster painting of the Falls in fire paint.

41st. Ascension of sodium and magnesium rockets and shells.

42nd. Exhibition piece.—*Monster Fiery Phœnix.*—Size 50 feet of solid fire, consisting of steel fire wheels of large proportions with brilliant yarbs and golden streamer batteries. A special set piece not surpassed by any exhibition in America.

43rd. Rockets of large calibre in golden rain and gorgeous colors

44th. Flight of rockets of various size and color effects.

ROBERT M. ELLIOTT.

45th. Exhibition piece Dedicated to the various industries of Hamilton. —*Imperial Mechanical Combination.*—Size 40 feet of solid fire, showing a closed fan, opening automatically while burning, colored cascades with fine pointed stars and brilliant scroll-wheel at the bottom, rotating jeweled stars at the top in colored lance-work and brilliant fire.

46th. Ascension of four pound tourbillions, mines of sancission and rockets.

47th. Exhibition piece. Dedicated to the agricultural interests of Butler County by the citizens of Hamilton.—*Mammoth Tropical Sun.*—Consisting of two of the largest wheels ever seen in America, elaborated with four small revolving wheels, with side effect of thousands of Roman candles, stars of brilliant colored transparent lights and a simultaneous flight of 150 rockets with magnesium fire and various other colors, covering the whole horizon.

48th. Special ascension of extra large and brilliant eight pound rockets and thirty-inch bombshells in variagated colors and golden rain.

49th. Exhibition piece. Specially arranged and designed extra large Allegorical Exhibition of pyrotechnical skill never surpassed in size or brilliancy in America. Dedicated to our forefathers of the past centennial, the present and coming generations of the second century of our existence. The design was a tribunal arch in colored lance-work with "HAMILTON CENTENNIAL" in double colored letters, with 1791—1891 on the sides. Large revolving globes and side wings of brilliant fires, magnesium and sodium wheels, abundance of shells and profuse flight of colored batteries and sancissions, finishing with a flight of 300 rockets of golden rain and colors.

50th. Concluding exhibition piece. Dedicated by general committee of the Hamilton Centennial Celebration to the audience.

GOOD NIGHT.

Size 28x28 feet, shown in letters of double lance-work 24 inches in height, with yarbs firing from all sides and a display of colored stars in a brilliant flight.

The citizens of Hamilton and surrounding country entered into the spirit of the occasion in a manner worthy of a great and free people. For weeks prior to the date of the celebration, the different committees met almost daily. Business was but a secondary consideration and during the week of the celebration was almost entirely suspended. The city was decorated in the most profuse manner with bunting, flags, flowers and everything that would add to its gala appearance or that would please the eye or excite patriotic emotions.

The programme was fully carried out in all its details. That of Thursday evening was one of the most unique and intensely interesting, particularly for the youth of the city, that ever was seen.

Promptly at 7:30 o'clock the bugle called together in front of the court house, the Hamilton batallion, which was to do guard duty. Soon the ward representations, which had formed in their respective wards arrived and were

WILLIAM C FRECHTLING.

arranged into one grand procession. A short line of march was gone over and every youthful heart throbbed with enthusiastic patriotism as about him and above him, with the band playing inspiring national music, waved the red white and blue in every imaginable form. Little flags and big flags,—not a child but about him were the colors symbolical of freedom and patriotism.

After going over the line of march the procession was reviewed in front of the court house by Mrs. Campbell, wife of Governor Campbell, who was grand marshal, and by the grand marshals of each division.

First came a detail of police making way for the little ones; and then the Hamilton Light Infantry as the guard of honor. The grand marshals followed in carriages.

Then came a delegation with its numerous floats and may-pole with streaming ribbons, it truly was a representation of which to be proud.

The first float of consequence was a beautiful representation of that fascinating fairy-tale "Schna Witchen," or Snow White. The little dwarfs in their mountain home were happy with their beautiful queen and surrounded her with all the comforts and pleasure that dwarfdom could produce.

The prince and his attendants followed and then came a guard of minature revolutionary soldiers with their sheep skin band.

The may-pole surrounded by a bevy of girls dressed in every color of the rainbow was a beautiful sight and reminded many a heart, whose youthful throb had become chilled, of the merry times of long ago.

Next came Cinderella, sitting before her god-mother, waiting to be made ready for the ball. This float was complete in every detail; even the rats were there.

After this, was the float containing the prince with the glass slipper, the step-sisters, their maids and others.

Georgia jubilee singers chanted the old plantation songs, and dressed in the garb of slavery days, was a vivid representation of the progress freedom has made in one short century.

In all her simple beauty, resting upon a throne of bunting and with all her surroundings profuse with the national colors came the Goddess of Liberty. At her feet crouched the tyrannical nations of Europe and Asia, while standing at her side, ready to do her bidding, was Uncle Sam.

"Little Sleeping Beauty," with her eyes closed to all about her, with her curly hair streaming over her shoulders, canopied by green boughs from the sturdy oak, and with a myraid of funny little dwarfs surrounding her, was the recipient of much applause.

Columbus, accompanied by several Indians, before Ferdinand and Issabella came next. The spanish court in all its splendor, presented a scene that will not soon be forgotten.

Then followed the Rip Van Winkle float and Little Red Riding Hood.

CLARK LANE.

The feast of the watermelons reminded many a colored man from the south of the happy days in that sunny land.

The last float of this division was "The Old Woman that Lived in a Shoe." There was the old lady with her antiquainted bonnet and dress to match. About her were her numerous family, playing and fighting and getting into all the mischief that any child could discover.

The next division was headed by some little lords on horseback, and were followed by a massive swan boat filled with happy excursionists to Woodsdale Island park.

Then there was the noisy, merry, tripping school children, with song and shouts of joy and waving over their heads the flag dear to every American heart.

One hundred years ago tricycles and bicycles were scarcely known, but here they were, decked in the beautiful red, white and blue, and ridden by little boys and girls, the pride of many a mother's heart.

Another swan-boat, with its merry crowd of picnicers with their shouts of joy, as with banners waving, they go forth for a day's outing, recalled many a happy day in the summer just past.

Then came an innumerable bevy of children, with chinese lanterns and flags. Shout after shout went up as these future patriots, some of them scarcely able to walk, marched along as if already men and women and fully able to appreciate what all this celebration meant.

Another float of this division was that of John Lodder and son. A beautiful queen, surrounded by her attendants, was lost amid a forest of flowers and plants, through the branches of which beamed the three colors so dear to us all.

The next division headed by several hundred Chinese children in their funny little costumes of every color imaginable. Some were little, some were big, some had long cues some short cues, but all were good representatives of our moon-eyed antipodes.

Then came the girls with their spears, drilled in true-soldier style and in uniforms of red, white and blue, with red Turkish fez. These were well drilled, reflecting credit upon whoever taught them the military maneuvers, and were one of the greatest attractions of the parade.

There were school children without end. Every little toddler was in line with his flag and a shout for his country. The forty-four states were each represented by a stanch little patriot.

Led by a band of whistlers came the Japanese with their peculiar crazy-quilt dress and parasols. There could not have been a better representation of the people of the other side of the globe than was this.

The next division was headed by a drum corps of little fellows scarcely big enough to hold their drums, followed by a band of young revolutionary soldiers in full uniform

MARK C. McMAKEN

Then came the little queens, some hauled in wagons, some walking under canopies carried by obedient servants.

Then there was the butterfly queen surrounded by a body guard of butterflies with their wings spread, ready to waft their flight to the upper world. This was one of the most beautiful sights in the whole procession and elicited praise from everyone.

The dwarfs and their queen came in for praise as did the shepherds and shepherdesses, with their peculiar dress and long bended crooks.

Another May-pole was surrounded by a happy band of girls and was followed by another queen with her youthful subjects. She was escorted by a guard of brave little soldiers who, in their imagination, could whip the world.

The school children, some in red, some in white and some in blue, followed, waving their flags and shouting for America and her banner of freedom.

The first float in the last division was a beautiful queen with innumerable attendants which was followed by another queen with her subjects kneeling at her feet in humble devotion to her majesty.

One of the best representations in this division was that of a half water-melon, on wheels and filled with little girls.

Another May-pole was added to the festivities, followed by groups of school children of all sizes and ages.

The procession closed with a grand representation of the travels of that old fellow so dear to every youthful heart and for whom every child will soon be looking--Santa Claus. With his reindeer drawing a sleigh filled with good things, he made many a little one's eyes gleam with delight.

After the procession had all passed the reviewing stand and Hamilton battalion had cleared the street, a May-pole dance was given in front of the court house. After the grand march the pole was wound with great ceremonies and when the ends of the ribbons were reached and the last one platted about the pole, the end of the first day's celebration of our centennial was reached.

The "Feast of Flowers and Youth" far surpassed the fondest anticipations of every one. It was grand and words cannot describe it. Every little fellow held in his hand an Ameaican flag and patriotism is the only thing that that nights festivities could have taught. About this feast will cling many of the fondest recollections of our Centennial in the hearts of those who participated in it.

It was for the youth and truly the youth enjoyed it. Nothing like it was ever seen before in Ohio, and another hundred years must pass away before such a sight can again be seen on the streets of Hamilton.

The program for Friday evening was carried out to the letter and was one of the greatest successes of the celebration. For weeks previously, the different wards were busily engaged in preparation, and a pleasant rivalry arose between them as to which should be esteemed the greatest. It was

CAPTAIN HENRY P. DEUSCHER.

expected therefore, that many beautiful, entertaining and instructive features would be the result and the public was not disappointed. These different ward celebrations took place in the public halls and parks of the city. But a mere reference to each can be made here, as a complete description would require a volume. They consisted of musical and dramatic exhibitions; recitations, addresses and comical presentations of various kinds.

The First Ward program was instructive, etertaining and amusing. The following was the program rendered: "Overture, Orchestra, Rag Baby: Ball, twenty young misses danced to the air, "Down went McGinty;" Recitation, Miss Josephine Slater; Maypole Dance twenty young ladies, led by Miss Kate Kennedy; Vocal solo, Miss Maud Miller; Recitation Miss Pearl Murphy; Selection, orchestra; Spinning and Husking Bee, ten young ladies and ten gentlemen; "Piano Solo," Sidney Durst; Vocal Solo, Miss Kate Kennedy; Selection, orchestra; The First Ward Minstrels gave one of their inimitable performances which brought down the house, and Mrs. Margedant concluded the program by reading a poem written by W. S. Warwick, of the First ward, especially for this occasion, The music furnished was from Middletown and deserved special notice for the pieces selected and rendered.

The hall was beautifully decorated with festooning, graceful plants, and everywhere was seen the glorious red, white and blue.

As an opening, Mayer's orchestra gave a concert. Dr. Dan Millikin was the speaker of the evening. In his own inimitable style he delivered an address full of patriotism, interspersed with many laughable stories and those of a different nature, about which he wove lessons of love, duty, honor and devotion to liberty and mother country. The whole was a fine effort.

Following this a quartette sang, "The Sea has Its Perils." Henry Wilmer sang a tenor solo, Miss Tillie Brinker and John Stephan sang a duet, and Miss Bertha Sheehan, one of Second ward's leading belles, added to the festivities of the evening by rendering a solo in her most approved style.

The last number of the first part of the program was a solo by Henry Brinker.

The second part of the program was commenced by another rendition by the quartette. "Sweet and Low" was sung. Three solos followed, the first by Miss Tillie Brinker, the second by Henry Brinker and the last by Miss Ada Fye. All were good. The closing number was a duet by Henry Brinker and daughter, Miss Tillie.

Second ward may well be proud of its celebration, because it was one of the best in the city.

The residents of the Third Ward held an informal reception at Beckett's hall. The Martha Washington Zuaves entertained those present with an exhibition drill which was fine. The company was in command of Captain Jennie Holiday who was warmlypraised for her cool manner in drilling the company At 8:30 o'clock the young ladies left the hall and marched down

DR. C. J. KEELY

on High street, where they gave a fine exhibition of their drilling before a large crowd of spectators.

In Ludlow Park the residents of the Fourth ward clearly demonstrated that they are possessed with a genuine spirit of patriotism. The promenade concert which took place in beautiful Ludlow park was a glorious success and those who had the project in charge deserve the highest praise. It is but just to state that Mrs. Josephine Weiler is entitled to no small share of the credit in making the promenade concert a brilliant and memorable success. It was through her indefatigable and unceasing efforts that the Fourth ward that pre-eminently stood out as the ward having attempted a great undertaking and likewise was grandly successful in carrying out the project to a brilliant ending. To describe the illumination and in any way do it justice would be utterly beyond the meager descriptive powers of the writer. To say that the park was literally ablaze with countless lights would not in the least be extravagant nor an exageration of facts. Great lines of lanterns of unique and pretty design, hung profusely and dazzlingly from the sturdy oak to the delicately lighted glass globes below. The overpowering volume of light and dancing colors formed a most beautiful spectacle.

It was 7:30 before the Apollo band arrived, and after they favored the vast audience with some charming music, M. O. Burns, master of ceremonies, introduced Mayor Larsh.

In a few well chosen remarks the mayor introduced Governor Campbell to the assemblage.

The governor, of course, devoted himself wholly to the early history of the city. His remarks were listened to with marked attention. Hon. J. J. McMaken and John F. Neilan also made brief historical speeches, referring to the Indians, the wild turkeys and the desolate forests of a hundred years ago which surrounded Fort Hamilton. At the conclusion of the speech making a triple quartette rendered several sweet songs which were loudly applauded by the enthusiastic crowd The Maypole dance which concluded the evening's festivities was very pretty. To the sweet strains of music the picturesquely attired and attractive little maidens gracefully plaited about the pole the nation's colors, red, white and blue, and then in reverse motion unwound it much to the delight of the crowd.

The Fifth ward had no special program but participated in the great centennial meeting at the Court House, to which all the other meetings adjourned upon the conclusion of their own programs.

The meeting at the Court House was grand in size, enthusiasm, eloquence and music.

The musical program was a magnificent production and great credit is due to Professor Mayer and Director Schweinfest for its success. The whole city this evening was one splendid combination of decorations, brilliancy and enthusiasm which was wrought to the highest, by the eloquent and patriotic

ROBERT C. McKINNEY.

addresses of the distinguished speakers. Great as was the previous portion of the celebration, it was eclipsed by the monster parade of Saturday. The booming of the cannon in the early morning awoke the echoes, brought the thousands from their homes, prepared to crown the festivities with the greatest display ever witnessed in this country.

The day's proceedings began at the Court House. After invoking the divineb lessing by Father Varelman, the Chaplain, followed the grand vocal concert, in which five hundred trained voices participated, accompanied by an orchestra of one hundred pieces.

Professor Mayer had spent weeks in preparation for this great musical event and the result was worthy of his efforts. It was one of the greatest musical successes ever witnessed in this part of the country, and for this Prof. Mayer and all who participated, are entitled to great praise.

The singing of the great National Anthem, "My Country" participated in by the school children under the leadership of Prof. Gottschalk and thousands of the audience, with the regular chorus, was one of the most inspiring scenes ever listened to and wrought up the immense multitude to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

The musical program being completed, letters were read from distinguished persons, who were unable to be present, after which followed the addresses.

These addresses will be found in another place in this volume, and need not be referred to here further than to say that they were worthy the occasion and the learning and well-known ability of the gentlemen who made them.

Next came the mammoth parade composed of four grand divisions. No language can describe the great spectacle presented by this vast moving mass, which contained within itself the best evidence, not only of the wonderful progress of the hundred years preceeding, but also of the magnificent manufactories and business enterprises of our city, No such parade was ever before seen in this city and it will doubtless be many years before such another will be manifested.

Promptly at 2 o'clock, with the grand marshal Capt. W. C. Margedant at the lead, the long procession started from the head of Main street, and in turn moved over the line previously designated.

The grand marshal and his staff were as follows:

Grand marshal, Capt. W. C. Margedant; Chief of Staff, Thomas Millikin; Adjutant General, F. D. Bristley; Majors, J. F. Neilan, H. L. Morey, L. M. Larsh; Assistant Grand Marshals, Rev. E. W. Abbey, S. L. Beeler, H. C. Gray, Peter Schwab, Rev. F. F. Varelman, Lazard Kahn, Robert Allstatter, Christ Pabst, Jos. H. Long, Thomas V. Howell, Joseph J. Pater, Fred C. Mayer, Dr. W. Z. Kumler, Prof. Alston Ellis, Geo. W. Stace, H. P. Deuscher, Chris Benninghofen, Dr. Dan Millikin, Homer Gard, Chas. D. McBeth,

JOSEPH J. PATER.

W. C. Frechtling, W. L. Huber, Albert Dix, J. M. Long, Isaac Rogers, J. M. Downey; aids-de camp, Allen Andrews, Dr. C. I. Keely.

The parade consisted of four grand divisions as follows:

First Division—Military. Col. George H. Phillips, grand division commander.

This division consisted of the military and uniformed bodies. Grand division commander and staff, 6th U. S. regular troops preceded by U. S. band, Ohio National guares and cadets, G. A. R. and soldiers of the late war and war with Mexico and uniformed and civic organizations.

Second Division—Historical. Capt. Adolph Metzner, grand division commander; Dr. Geo. C. Skinner, chief of staff; Max Reutti, assistant adjutant general; Gustave Steffe, F. W. Soehner, Albert Hossfeld, G. A. Lambert, W. W. Larue, Wm. E. Bender, John Robertson, John C. Rochelle, Chas. Diefenbach, James Tully, Phillip Conboy, I. N. Slayback, W. N. Gray, W. B. Brown, Chas. Sohngen, John Doellman, Henry Sohn, C. D. Mathes, assistant division marshals; A. Schultz, Wm. Ritchie, Sam. D. Fitton, aids-de-camp.

Third Division,—Industrial. Col. R. C. McKinney, grand division commander; Col. J. H. Springer, chief of staff; John B. Krocker, adjutant general. This division consisted of tableau wagons and floats, carrying representations of the various kinds of manufactories and other industries of Hamilton.

The Agricultural and Civic division was under Chris Rothenbush, grand division commander and the following staff; S. T. Harwood, chief of staff; Robert M. Elliott, assistant adjutant general; F. M. Hughes, James Reed, Philip J. Faber, majors; Levi J. Truster, D. L. Tyler, James M. Lewis, James Linn, Nathan C. Flenner, R. M. Billingslea, Robert Long, James M. Carr, A. Morris, Jos. Billingslea, J. W. Sloneker, J. R. Emrick, Wm. Heerman, P. J. Somers, Thomas J. Hughes, Wm. Allen, Isaac L. Riley, Chas. Fallert, W. H. Jacobs, A. J. Welliver, F. E. Humbach, Wm. Schlosser, Dr. J. J. Roll, John Bender, Jacob Seybold, assistant division marshals; W. H. Todhunter, Frank Morris, aides-de-camp.

The division was preceded by a band which was followed by the grand division commander and staff. Then came the clergy of the city, and distinguished guests in carriages. Following these were the city and county officers and the municipal boards. After these came citizens generally, township delegations and all bodies not included in the other divisions, and every other person who desired to join in the parade.

Every division was worthy of special mention and presented many features to excite the admiration of the vast multitude that witnessed them.

This was particularly true of the second and third divisions which were from begining to end wonderful exhibitions of the great engenuity, and artistic skill both in their conception and execution. This is particularly true

PROF. F. C. MAYER

of the Historical and Allegorical floats in the second division.

With music at its head, came this division with its allegorical representations of the times which this celebration calls to our minds.

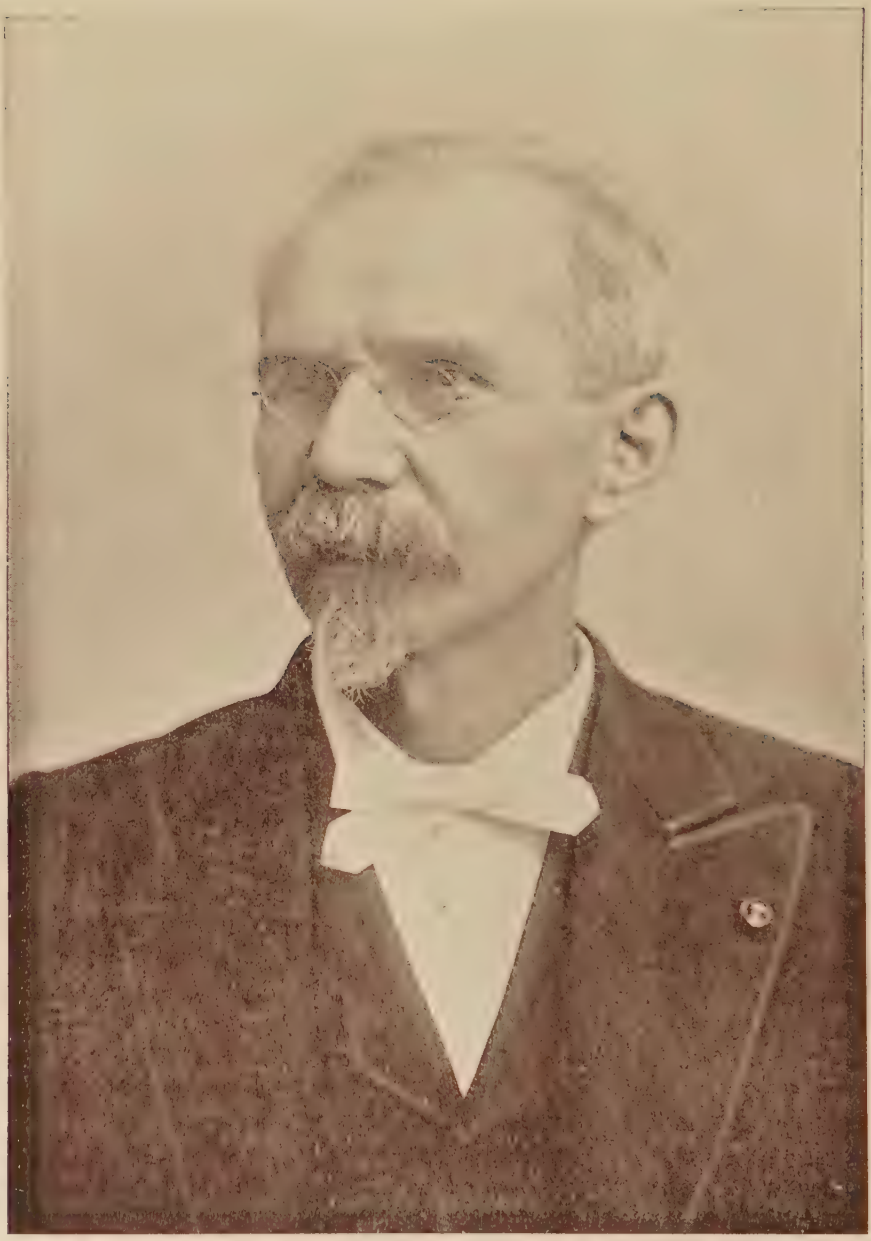
The first grand tableau wagon, or float represented the ABORIGINES surrounding their uncooth home. The buckskin wigwams, with smoke curling from their apex, the black-haired, browned-skinned natives, the medicine man stirring his malarial bitters, the rippling stream of water flowing gently over its bed of gravel—all went to make this a scene of picturesqueness and instructive beauty.

The second tableau represented OLD FORT HAMILTON. This reminded one of former times with its stockade, made of unhewn logs, with the cupola of the old fort towering over its top. Wandering about at their leisure or attending to their military duties were the soldiers dressed in the antiquated uniforms of revolutionary times. Within the stockade could be seen the representation of the old well which is now known as "Sohn's well," on Water street. The whole tableau was permeated with the true spirit of the times as they were one century ago, and, had one of our pioneer settlers been a witness of this representation, he would have gone into ecstacies over its realities.

The third tableau represented THE FIRST PIONEERS, who penetrated the wilderness west of the Alleghanies, braving the inclemencies of the weather, until, amid surrounding forest, they reared a home to be protected by them against the ravages of the wild beasts and the savage attacks of the red man. The old army pump, as it has been used for centuries previous, raising its precious burden of pure, sparkling water. The little girl babe playing at its mother's feet, the house dog, brought from a home far away, the father, in all the sturdiness of his manhood, the sons filled with youthful promise, the sister with tenderness beaming from her eyes—all went to make a lasting impression upon those whose eyes beheld this masterpiece of creative art.

The fourth tableau represented that which was the first symbol of equity and justice in Butler county—THE FIRST COURT HOUSE which was ever erected at this seat of justice. The old logs were worn with time. There were chincks through which the sunbeams playfully crept. In front of the building was a porch, under whose scanty shade the quondam politician and the farmer, transacting business in the town, rested for a few hours to discuss questions of interest. In the second story of this rude structure was our first postoffice. The room was small and with a gothic roof. Into this humble place came the messages of love, the sad news of death, the glad news of prosperity and new-born relatives. Looking at this representation one could see the strides civilization has made, when he beholds the magnificent stone structure within whose portals justice is now decreed.

The fifth tableau called to mind many stirring scenes in the early history



CAPT. W. C. MARGEDANT

of the Miami Valley. Covered with canvass, peeping out through the rents in which were the scared children of our forefathers, as the Indians in their savageness, rushed upon the helpless emigrants. This was a stirring scene depicted in all its awful realty, and vividly told of the hardships of those to whom we can give thanks that the celebration of our Centennial ever became a possibility.

Following this came the Goddess of Progress seated upon her imperial throne with the word "Hamilton" glistening in bright golden letters from her breast, covered with her silken canopy, and surrounded by all that the progress a century could bestow. At each corner of this allegorical float was seated respectively the Goddess of Science, the Goddess of Art, the Goddess of Industry, and the Goddess of Music, representing her own sphere, how her domains had been extended side by side with the domain of the Goddess of Progress. Nothing of an allegorical nature could tell more vividly of our century's progress than did this float.

The last tableau wagon in this division was a wonderful representation of that beautiful German fairy-tale "Schnaa Wittchen"—Snow White. We have all read the story and never before was it so impressively brought before our minds. The queen in all her splendor and the little creatures from dwarfdom brought back to us vivid recollections of our childhood days.

Never before was there a grander pageant brought before human eyes. Every thing that centuries of art and investigation could produce were brought together to make this division a success. Seven beautiful tableau wagons interspersed with Indians. Revolutionary soldiers, weary emigrants and many pioneer ideas and customs made this one of the most attractive and interesting divisions in the mammoth parade.

In the third division were represented all the great and varied industries of this great manufacturing city. First in size and importance came the Niles Tool Works and Gordon Steam Pump Company with massive floats exhibiting their particular industries followed by their twelve hundred employes marching eight abreast. Then the Black & Clawson Company, the Long, Allstatter Company, the Bentel and Margedant Company, the Hooven, Owens and Rentschler Company, the H. P. Deuscher Company, the Richy and Dyer Company, the F. & L. Kahn & Bros. Stove Works, the Cincinnati Brewing Csmpany, the Eagle Brewing Company, and scores of others with their thousands of employes, making a grand industrial pageant, unequaled in the annals of such displays, while each had numerous floats indicative of their particular line of manufactures. Many of these floats, particularly the Brewing Companies were possessed not only of a high degree of artistic merit but appealed strongly to the thirsty thousands who witnessed them that hot September day.

The Mosler Safe and Lock Company had in this division a magnificent safe upon a wagon drawn by four splendid horses. It attracted universal at-

CAPT. F. D BRISTLEY.

tention, not only because of its size and beauty of finish, but because the company presented it to the Centennial Committee in which to preserve all the records of its proceedings and the history of Hamilton from year to year until the next Centennial Celebration.

The business men of the city vied with the manufacturers in the exhibition of their wares.

Large and expensive floats upon which were conducted in many instances, their business as carried on daily in their stores.

J. Pabst and Sons' float was business and beauty. It was 18 feet long and 10 feet wide and was handsomely decorated with flags, bunting, frieze and flowers. In the center was a large pyramid of bottles representing the various drinks, beers, etc, which the firm bottles. The pyramid was surmounted by a large ginger ale bottle. At each corner of the wagon was a pretty young girl in costume and in the center of each side was an artistically painted and decorated cider tub with signs of various articles.

GROTTO AND GNOMES.

The Tile Works float was a beautiful thing. It was the idea and handiwork of Otto Metzner who had employed himself upon it at odd moments for several weeks. The float was the representation of a tile kiln located in the grotto and run by wee wizened gnomes. The grotto was twenty feet long and sixteen feet high and looked rocky and real. The kiln was in the middle and the gnomes were firing up, and burning small tile, which they threw warm from the furnace, into the crowd. The tile were neat little souvenirs of the Centennial. Volumes of smoke made by a chemical process, poured from the smoke stack of the kiln. There were two tableaux on the float, the one in front representing Columbia and two Greek attendants and the one in the rear being an allegory "Industry." Five heralds in the garb of the sixteenth century and carrying banners preceded the float, and five horses with gay trappins drew it in the procession. There was a man in uniform at the head of each horse. The Tile Works float was universally admired and commented upon and was really one of the most artistic in the parade.

H. J. Earhardt & Co's. float was built upon an elegant new delivery wagon. On the platform and beneath an arched canopy of flowers, flags, and frieze, there was a splendid specimen of a modern anthracite stove. In the rear was a practical tinner, shown in the act of making tin cups. He had all the necessary tools at his side, and as fast as he made the cups he scattered them broadcast among the crowd.

A UNIQUE EXHIBIT.

F. P. Stewart's idea in connection with their monumental works was an excellent one. They were represented in the parade by a huge decorated stone wagon. They showed the progress of the century in monumental architecture. On the wagon was a large beautiful and costly modern monu-

LAZARD KAHN.

ment—a sarcophagus, of spleedid design and finish, and near by was the stone memorial tablet of a hundred years ago. The progress of the art was apparent in the difference.

GROWTH IN MUSIC.

Diehl and Co's. float represented a century of Hamilton's growth in music. On the front part of the float there were Indians in native costume, beating "tom-toms" and singing war songs. In the rear was a Pneumatic Symphony organ. It played difficult and classical music. Among the pieces are 5th Symphony, Bethoven ; Symphony, B. minor, Schubert ; Rhapsodie Hongroise William Tell overture, etc., etc.

AN EXACT DUPLICATE.

One of the greatest floats in the Third or industrial division was that of Tully & Dowling, the popular High street tailors. Their originality and thoroughness was never displayed to greater advantage than in this parade. The float was simply an elevated tailor shop on wheels. The floor was 10x20 feet in dimensions, and was the exact representation of their merchant tailoring establishment itself. The float was elaborately decorated and over all, in sweet flowers, was the typical "goose," square and shears of the time honored profession. And there were the counters, over which Jim presided himself. There were the goods, the suitings, the overcoat-ings etc., etc. Jim was just as busy selling them there as if he had been in the store. And there was Tom with his square and shears, the pattern was quickly made, the suit or overcoat or whatever it was, cut out, transferred to the tailors who were also there, busy with the needles that plied their shining spears quickly in and out, and there was the machine that great invention that did the work as fast as the hand could supply it. In short, from that wonderful wagon, an entire suit was ordered, made, furnished and delivered and with a fit that had the symmetry of the natural cuticle itself. The young and genial gentlemen of the firm, Mr. James Tully and Mr. Tom Dowling, couldn't possibly have thought of a more popular display. They gave an exact reproduction of their shop and business methods and in fact simple transferred themselves for a few hours from their shop to the wagon and business went on uninterrupted. They were a most happy and feiecitous factor in the industrial representation.

S. H. Millikin's carpet store made a big and elegant display on their float. It was a hugh affair, drawn by four gaily decorated horses. The animals were covered with flags and bunting and wore fancy dusters, for plumes. The float itself was 9x15 feet in size and was the skeleton of a house, covered entirely with beautiful and expensive carpets, rugs and portieres. Along the sides rolls of carpets were piled in tiers. The front was tastefully hung with portieres, and at the back hung a beautiful and expensive deer rug, 9x12 feet in size and completely covering that end of the float. Along the sides of the float and below the house were various signs

THOMAS V. HOWELL.

and announcements. The display was essentially modern and elegant. Salesmen in continental attire, old fashioned suits and powdered wigs formed a part of the display. The plan of this association was to convey the idea of progressiveness.

There was one float that attracted an unusual amount of attention on account of the striking originality and daring of the idea. It was the float of the Panhandle Railroad Company, and was a box car of the size and proportions of a regular car It was built on a frame work and covered with canvas and painted to represent a Union Line car which is the Panhandle Eastern Fast Freight Line. In the parade it was manned by the little son of Yardmaster Welsh. The car was 28 ft. long, 8 ft. wide and 8 ft. high and is marked for a 60,000 lb. capacity which is about the avarage capacity nowadays. The light weight of the car is placed at 1791 pounds and the number of the car 1891, which brings in the centennial. Ticket-agent Ray originated the idea of this float, and afterwards saw that it was carried out. It represented the Panhandle, particularly the freight department and incidentally it showed the progress of the last twenty-five years in railroading.

The Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton Railroad was represented in the Parade by an exact reproduction in minature, of its famous Vestibule Limited, Chicago Passenger Express Train. It was a masterpiece of artistic composition in execution and design.

The Company's summer resort, Woodsdale Island Park, helped swell the parade, and produced great amusement among the children and others, by their donkeys and carts and other amusing features of the famous resort.

Charles Richter's blacksmith shop just behind W. C. Frechtling & Co. was "in the procession" and kept up with it right along. That's a way he has anyhow. He also had his wagon there. There was a horse on the wagon, and a portable forge. There were three of the best horse shoers in the country there, and on the wagon they took the crude iron, molded it skillfully and scientifically into shoes, trimmed the hoofs, applied and swiftly attached the shoe and that horse was as clean shod and correctly right there and then as ever a horse in miles around. The float was one of the most originally decorated in the parade.

HARDWARE AND STOVES.

The Jacobs Bro's. float was a complete exposition of their business in all its branches and received much favorable comment for its general excellence. It was a minature store room and was really a work of art. The roof was covered with slate, so arranged so as to show the sign "Jacobs Brothers 1891" prominently in red, On top was an artistic cresting of galvanized iron and the cornices were also of galvanized iron. Around the sides of the float were appropriate signs in ornamental lettering. In the center of the store room were several magnificent base burners of the most expensive and modern design and finish, around the sides hung hardware, saws, hatchets,

GEORGE T. REISS.

chisels, bits, etc. of the finest quality. On the platform back of the store room were kegs of nails. The exhibit displayed the four branches of Jacobs Bros. business.

A SPLENDID EXHIBITION.

Gilcrest and Millikin had a float indicative of their business. Upon it were wax figures neatly attired in what is latest in the clothing line. The float was nicely decorated and drawn by four magnificent horses.

One of the most attractive floats in the procession was that of the Fisher Canning and Preserve Works on which was an artistically arranged pyramid of canned goods. It attracted general attention and was highly spoken of. Many other beautiful floats representing the different business enterprises of the city were in the procession besides many of the features of great interest such as Indian scouts painted and armed for the war path. Companies of pioneer soldiers dressed in Continental costume as of one hundred years ago.

One of the most attractive features of the parade was he Chief of the Second division. Capt. Metzner, dressed as General St. Clair, and all his staff dressed as Continental officers with their long gowns and white uniforms.

The parade of Fairfield Towhship to which was awarded the prize banner for the best exhibition by any township was the best representation of pioneer clearing, log cabin, coon hunting, ox-wagon and old spinning wheel and hand loom weaving ever witnessed in the Miami Valley. It is exceedingly doubtful whether an exhibition at the end of the next century will be able to present so many genuine pioneer features.

The parade was reviewed by Governor Campbell and staff, the Grand Marshal and Assistant Marshals and their respective staffs, in front of the court house, when it disbanded and the grand marshal and staff, division commanders and staffs formed in their respective places as soon as the procession had passed the grand stand, and escorted the governor to his headquarters, and the Great Parade had passed into history.

Promptly at 7:30 that evening was begun the great fire works display. It is unnecessary to attempt to describe it; language would fail. The program printed in this book will give some idea, although a faint one of its magnificense. It is sufficient to say that the program was fully carried out in every particular and the wondering multitude returned to their homes satisfied that they had seen the greatest pyrotechnical display ever presented in Ohio. The Centennial Celebration was over. It was a success from every point of view. The men and women too, who made it such, felt fully repaid for all their labors. To organize such an enterprise and to conduct it to such a successful issue, required not only long and continued application, but to a great extent the neglect of private business.

The people of Hamilton with but few exceptions deserve all praise for their aid and encouragement; and to the daily press of the city the News and

MAX REUTTI.

the Democrat, all honor is due. These papers and also the Hamilton Herald and Volks Stimme, used their columns freely to advertising all the preliminaries, and the first day crowned their journalistic enterprise by their reports and illustrations of the celebration itself.

In the early part of the preparations it was determined to preserve and perpetuate the whole proceedings in book form, for the benefit of futnre generations. Isreal Williams Rev. Edward W. Abbey and John F. Neilan of the Centennial Committee were appointed by that committee to prepare the matter for this book, with full power to arrange all the details and have it published. The committee has performed the labor assigned it and the result is before the readers. The articles: The Courts, Transportation and Communication by rail and otherwise, Hamilton in Literature, Hamilton in Politics, and others were presented by Mr. Williams.

The Historical Introduction, and The History of the Centennial and Description of the Celebration, Parade, and Fire Works were prepared by Mr. Neilan.

The other portions of the book were compiled by various church officers and others and were edited by Hon. D. W. McClung, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a former well known citizen of Hamilton.

This description of the parade and the different manufacturers and business firms having floats therein is necessarily incomplete, because composed mostly from memory, a long time after the event had passed and was almost forgotten. Provision had been made by the Committee for a complete history of the celebration and parade at the time by an eye witness, but for some reason it was not done. This will account for any failure to note all the attractive features of the parade as it is impossible to remember at this time all the parts of that immense procession.

OLD CIRCUS DAY PARADE IN HAMILTON

REV. FRANCIS F. VARELMAN.

PART II.

ADDRESSES AND ORATIONS

—BY—

Prominent Speakers and Citizens.

HAMILTON, OHIO.

THOMAS MILLIKIN

OPENING ADDRESS.

BY THOMAS MILLIKIN.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

IT WAS a noble and laudable public sentiment that prompted this celebration. We are here without distinction of political party, of religious opinion, of age, or sex, or race or nationality to perform a great public duty. We are here to perform a filial as well as a patriotic duty—a filial duty we owe to our forefathers who risked their lives and their fortunes in subduing the wilderness and its savage inhabitants, and in laying strong, wide and deep the foundations of our great civilization—a patriotic duty we owe to our government for the great ordinance of 1787—for its wise laws, for its patriotic and efficient public rulers and for its military aid.

The cession in 1785 and 1786 of the Great Northwest Territory to the Congress of the United States imposed upon it the duty of extinguishing the Indian title and protecting the inhabitants from a merciless Indian warfare. For this purpose Fort Washington at Cincinnati was built and garrisoned, and Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor of the Territory and Commander of its armies.

In August, 1791, General St. Clair determined to erect another Fort on the east bank of the Great Miami River. He ordered Major Ferguson to mark out the ground for a small Fort to be enclosed with pickets and bastions—to employ all the men that could be spared for that purpose in cutting down pickets and carrying them to the place where they were to be put up. He suggested that it would require twelve hundred pickets—that they must be twenty feet long—straight—from nine to twelve inches in diameter—they were to be butted at one end, and sharpened at the other, and placed firm and upright in the trench, and close together—a thin piece of timber called a ribband to be run around the whole near the top of the pickets to which it should be fastened with wooden pins.

There were, besides, inside pickets, one between every two of the others —a bastion on the east and another on the west on which platforms were erected to scour the country east of the Fort with artillery, and to command the ford and the river for some distance up and down. There were barracks for one hundred men -a guard room —two store houses for provisions and barracks for the officers inside.

The Fort was completed in about fourteen days. The work was done almost entirely by the labor of men. In performing this labor he suggested that three men could easily cut down, butt and point five pickets, and that seven men (six of whom with handspikes) could carry them to the ground—

SCENE IN PARADE.

that working parties should be divided into squads of ten (in every one of which there should be three good axemen) and furnished with poles of the exact length the pickets were to be cut.

These were the simple instructions for building the Fort. The implements used in performing the work were the cross cut saw, the auger and the axe. The Fort was completed September 30th, 1791, and then named "Fort Hamilton."

Three years later the town of Hamilton was laid out on the same spot. Wayne's victory at the battle of Fallen Timbers ended the Indian war. The Fort was dismantled, the town grew into a city, and now, after the lapse of a hundred years we have met to celebrate the inauspicious event which culminated in making this one of the most enterprising and beautiful cities of the land.

One hundred years ago the spot on which we stand was an unbroken wilderness. The woodman's axe had not resounded in the solitude of the woods, except in clearing a pathway for the invading army of St. Clair, or in cutting timbers for the Fort. The drum beat at break of day had not aroused the soldier from his sleep, nor had the trumpet sound at sunset given notice for him to retire.

The banks of our beautiful river were fringed with noble trees. Its waters were undisturbed except by the flutter of numerous flocks of water fowl, and the deer, elk and bison slaking their thurst in the stream, and by the paddle of the Indian canoe.

But the building of the Fort, the march of the armies, the dreadful battles fought, resulting sometimes in disastrous defeat but eventually in triumphant victory, put an end to the Indian title and savage rule, and gave this beautiful Miami valley to civilization.

We look back from this day through a hundred years—through a century of marvelous growth and development. The same sky is overhead, the same sun shines upon us, the same river that in January, 1791, bore upon its bosom the canoes of Simon Girty with three hundred Indian warriors to the attack upon Dunlap's Station, and in September of the same year flowed past the site of Fort Hamilton, still flows in its channel. The same hills that stood sentinel over the valley, and looked down upon the old Fort are still here, but stripped of the magnificent oaks that were their glory.

But how changed everything else. The old Fort has disappeared and in its stead we have a city of twenty thousand inhabitants. The noble forests have disappeared beneath the stroke of the woodman's axe and in their place are farm houses, orchards and cultivated fields. The military roads cut out with so much labor for the passage of St. Clair have been succeeded by turnpikes, canals and railroads.

We contrast today the rude Fort with our new Court house, our school buildings, churches and private residences—models of comfort and of architectural beauty. We contrast the simple tools used in building the stockade

SCENE IN PARADE.

Fort in 1791, with the products of the manufacturing shops of our city, with the Corliss Steam Engine—with the machines for bending steel armor plates for ocean vessels—with the power punches and shears—with the paper-mill machinery,—wood working machinery—with every variety of agricultural implements—with the safe works and stove works and tile works—with the flouring and woolen mills—and with the various other products of our shops, all of which have justly given to this city, not only a State and National reputation, but a reputation throughout the civilized world, as a great manufacturing center.

We make this contrast not so much in boast of our own achievements but as a greatful recognition of the services of our forefathers, who laid the foundation and gave us the opportunity for success.

In the year 1835 the citizens of Hamilton celebrated the forty-fourth anniversary of the building of the Fort. It was conducted exclusively by "Buckeyes," but all other citizens were invited to attend and participate in the celebration.

The term "Buckeye" was defined to embrace all who were born in the State, or who emigrated to Ohio under the age of five years, and all who resided in Ohio previous to the adoption of the Constitution in 1802.

Those who were prominent in conducting the celebration were: Lewis D. Campbell, Henry S. Earhart, William B. Van Hook, Ezekiel Walker, William Bebb, Joseph Lee, William Taylor, Charles K. Smith, Jeremiah, Morrow, Jr., Samuel Walker, William C. Woods, Samuel Johnson, John B. Weller and James Rossman.

But one of these prominent and patriotic citizens survive. That one is James Rossman, one of the venerable Vice Presidents of this assembly—a man whose life is without reproach, who now bearing the infirmities of eighty-nine years, unites with us with what strength remains to him in paying a just tribute to the memory of the pioneers, and in celebrating the centennial of the building of Fort Hamilton.

There were present upon that occasion—fifty-six years ago—many surviving soldiers of the war of the American Revolution—men who fought at Camden, Eutau Springs, Kings' Mountains—who wintered with Washington at Valley Forge—crossed with him the Delaware at midnight, and at break of day won the signal victory at Trenton—men who fought at Brandywine, Saratoga and Yorktown. These veterans, when the revolutionary war ended had come to this Northwest Territory to locate their military land warrants, given to them in payment for their services. The third range of townships on which the City of Hamilton now stands—six miles wide and extending from the Great to the Little Miami River—having been set apart for that purpose by Congress.

There were, likewise, many present in the celebration of 1835 who were soldiers under St. Clair and Wayne, who had personal knowledge of Dunlap Station and Girty's attack upon it—who were at Fort Hamilton—who were

FIRST COUNTY OFFICE.

in the disastrous defeat of St. Clair on November 4, 1791, and who were with Wayne when his legion with fixed bayonets and trail arms, charged and completely routed the Indians ot Fallen Timbers in 1794.

These soldiers and pioneers were living witnesses of the memorable event we have met this day to celebrate, and their presence added greatly to the interest of the occasion. Not one of them are with us today.

In the Buckeye celebration of fifty-six years ago the accomplished orator of the day, William Bebb, an eminent member of the bar of this county, and at a subsequent period Governor of the State, in his eloquent oration comparing the progress of this country to that of the old, said:

"If our career of national greatness commenced at a later period than that of the nations of the old world, does it not follow that the last may be first, and the first last? If we have fewer towers crumbling to ruin, we have more states rising to grandeur. If we have less in the past to boast of, we have more in the future to hope for."

And then with prophetic inquiry he asked:

"Who, looking at our progress during the last half century, shall set limits to the improvements of the next? What imagination shall now dare set bounds to the resources of this great valley of the West, as it will appear to our children, when fifty six years hence, they assemble on this spot to celebrate the first centennial of the completion of Fort Hamilton? When the villages of the West shall have grown into cities, and the population shall have increased to many millions; when its rivers shall have been united at their sources by canals and railroads, with the Atlantic rivers on the East, with the lakes of the North, and, perhaps, with the Oregon of the far West; when all our territory east of the Rocky Mountains shall have heen formed into States, and admitted into the Union."

The voice of the orator has long since been stilled in death. The fifty-six years have elapsed, and the children of those who participated in the celebration of 1835 have assembled on this spot to celebrate the first Centennial Anniversary of the completion of Fort Hamilton.

They are here to answer the prophetic inquiry and to say that the imagination of the eloquent orator fell far short of what has become reality. We exhibit today an indestructable union of States, extending from the Atlantic Ocean not only to, but over and across the Rocky Mountains, and to the shores of the Pacific. We exhibit the villages of the West grown into magnificent cities, and the population increased to many millions. We exhibit a country rich in everything that should make it great and respected—the North and South, the East and West bound together by a written Constitution, imparishable only by the will of the people—bound together by the same illustrious ancestry and national history, by a brotherly love and by a common interest. We exhibit a happy, contented, intelligent and prosperous people.

For this grand result of a hundred years growth and development we would give a large share of gratitude and praise to those who gave us the ordinance of 1787—who subdued the wilderness, and the savage foe, to the Western Pioneer, to the builders of Fort Hamilton.

L. M. LARSH

HAMILTON, 1791--1891.

ADDRESS BY L. M. LARSH.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Citizens of Hamilton:

I CONGRATULATE you on this auspicious occasion. At this time you are endowed with as many of the attributes of genuine happiness as any community within the limits of the civilized world. You are blessed with good health, renumerative employment, excellent schools and churches, with good laws well administered, with prosperous manufactories and other business occupations, with superior railroad and other transportation facilities, with excellent farm lands surrounding and which are well cultivated, and with every facility for social, intellectual and moral enjoyment you are freeest of the free, richest of the rich and proudest of the proud. Your men bravest of the brave, and your women, fairest of the fair. In this your Decennial year 1891 you are most prosperous of the prosperous, and may I not also truthfully add the happiest of the happy.

Will you for a few moments take a retrospect with me for one hundred years to the initial period of our city's organization, whose centennial we are now so joyously celebrating. Until the year 1791, no community existed here, no whiteman had habitation or home. The savage man and savage beast held undisputed sway, their will through perpetual warfare was the ruling power. No progress was or *could* be made in any place under such domination and that condition of existence would have continued until now had not the whiteman obtruded upon this savage solitude. The savage man was as incapable as the savage beast of intellectual or moral progress without contact with extraneous reformatory influences. Our pioneer forefathers were not idealish and perhaps they were not properly speaking reformers, they were practical eradicationists. They acted upon their well founded belief that the most certain road to successful competition with savage man and beast was to exterminate them, and they acted energetically and persistantly to secure that end, and as a consequence the community was soon rid of both, and the joy of prosperity and happiness took root and grew apace. The power of military dictation, first controled in the stead of the savage man and his contemporary, the savage beast, then quickly followed the organization of the civil polity—organization took the place of the military dictum. The court house became the successor to the military camp, industry succeeded idleness, the forests disappeared and in their stead came cultivated fields the inclosure that constituted the Military Fort erected by General Arthur St. Clair and afterward enlarged by General Anthony Wayne formed the first nucleus of our now prosperous and pleasant city, as time rolled on, the then feeble village added to its growth, it did not like Johna's Gourd spring into full existance in one night, but rather like the sturdy oak that from small acorns grow. It grew slowly at first and more gradually afterwards and still more vigorously as surrounding influences operated in its behalf, until now it has become a prominent factor in the aggregation of communities that constitute the great State of Ohio.

Citizens of Hamilton, Ladies and Gentlemen and Mr. President before taking my seat I again cordially congratulate you.

JUDGE SAMUEL F. HUNT.

THE MIAMI VALLEY, 1791--1891.

RESPONSE BY HON. SAMUEL F. HUNT.

The President then presented Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, as one of the Ohio Valley boys, and known to every one present. Judge Hunt said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

IT is most interesting, after one hundred years have passed, to look back over the history and progress of a people, and trace the civilization which began in the clearings of the seemingly unending forests, until it has reached almost imperial power. These frontier people, who won this Valley from the wilderness, were strong and freedom-loving, and characterized by a bold defiance of hardship and danger. They realized that they had been ordained for a great work, and they possessed the faith that enabled them to pass under the hard conditions of life only to be found in the fathomless depths of the woods. They cleared the acres with the axe, and defended them with their rifles. They believed, in the language of the great Ordinance, that religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education should ever be encouraged. The soil, too, had never been cursed by the unrequited toil of the bondman. Civil jurisdictions were established on the broad foundations of justice and humanity,

THE VALLEY AT THE TIME OF THE PURCHASE.

When the original contract had been entered into for the Miami Purchase, John Cleves Symmes, the purchaser, issued an address concerning the country. It was dated at Trenton, New Jersey, November 26, 1787, and is addressed to the "respectable public," and it is evident from the character of this immense gathering that their descendants are present to take part in these interesting exercises.

John Cleve Symmes had been an officer in the Army of the Revolution, Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey, and a member of the Continental Congress. He says, in that address, that from his own view of the land bordering on the Ohio river, and the unanimous report of all those who have traveled over the tract in almost every direction, it is supposed to be equal to any part of the Federal Territory in point of quailty of soil and excellence of climate. The winters were represented as moderate, while there was no extreme heat in summer. He pictured the situation as one to command the navigation of several fine streams, and boats were frequently passing by the land as they ply up and down the Ohio. There were no mountains in the track, and excepting a few hills the country was generally level and free from stone on the surface of the earth; but there were plenty of stone-

OLD TORRENCE TAVERN

quarries for buildings. It was described to be well watered with springs and rivulets, while several fine mill-streams fell from the dividing ridge into the two Miamis, which were about thirty miles apart. These rivers were supposed to be navigable higher up in the country than the northern extent of the Purchase, so that the interior farms would have navigation, in the boating season, within fifteen miles at furtherest. He added that, for the quantity, a large proportion of the land, in the Miami Purchase, was supposed to be of the first quality, and the whole equally good compared generally with the land of Kentucky.

The Secretary of War had given the assurance of a friendly disposition to support the settlers against the Indians, by replacing a garrison of Federal troops in the Fort which was then remaining on the land at the mouth of the Great Miami, and would greatly facilitate the settlement, and in some measure render safety to the first adventurers.

The mill-streams as are thus described as falling from the dividing ridge of the Miamis are doubtless Mill Creek, the dry fork of the Whitewater, Indian Creek, Four Mile and Seven Mile, and Twin Creek, and others, while the rivulets are those which to-day sing as merrily as they flow from the upper lands of the Valley as they did one hundred years ago.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE GREAT MIAMI ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

We are accustomed to associate the Great Miami with only the light canoe of the Indian, and picture the quiet expanse of water as only broken by the graceful motion of innumerable wild fowl. Probably the first printed notices of the Miami rivers will be found in the explorations made in the Western wilderness, between the years 1764 and 1775, by Captain Thomas Hutchins, of His Arittanic Majesty's Sixteenth Regiment of Foot, and published in London in 1788. The writer says that the Little Miami is too small to navigate with bateaux; its high banks and gentle current prevent its much overflowing the surrounding lands in freshets. But the Great Mineami Afferemet, or Rocky River, has a very strong channel, a swift stream, but no falls. It has several large branches, passable with boats a great way.

It is not strange that the two Miamis were supposed to be navigable for some distance in the country at that time, for it was not until some years afterwards that Robert Fulton conceived the design of propelling vessels by steam, and a number of years elapsed before even his views were put into practical operation.

John Cleve Symmes, as early as May 18, 1789, in a letter to one of his associates, hesitated whether the great commercial emporium of the Miami country should be located on the Ohio river, or on the bank of the Great Miami, in a large bend, some twelve miles from its mouth, or near the present site of Miamitown. He was ready to grant that more trade would pass up and down the Ohio, and many more boats would constantly ply on a river thirteen hundred miles in length, but with a just pride in the

SCENE ON RESERVOIR.

Purchase, he urged that the extent of country, spreading for many miles, on both sides of the Great Miami, was, beyond all dispute, equal, if not superior in point of soil, water and timber, to any tract of equal contents in the United States. In a very few years, from this Egypt on the Miami, would be poured down its stream to the Ohio the products of the country from two hundred miles above the mouth of the Great Miami, with no rival city or town to divide the trade of the river.

Judge Symmes again refers to the Great Miami river in a letter on September 17, 1791, from North Bend, to Jonathan Dayton. He speaks of the army of St. Clair having advanced some twenty-five miles and then building a fort on Boudinot's land—the City of Hamilton of to-day. The day before a boat with one hundred and twenty barrels of flour attempted to ascend the Miami river. This should have been done he thought in progues, or large canoes of one ton or one and a half tons burden, and it would have succeeded.

Some of the wounded at the defeat of St. Clair were brought down the Miami from Fort Hamilton to Fort Washington, for General St. Clair, under date of November 20, 1791, writes to Captain John Armstrong, then in command at this place, that the boat which should have replaced the one that brought the wounded, after struggling some days against the current of the Miami, making but two or three miles, had returned that night. There are those here to-day who have seen keel-boats, tied to the banks of the Great Miami, at Hamilton, to bear the produce of the Valley to distant points on the Ohio.

It may not now carry the commerce of a great people on its bosom, and its peaceful waters may not be ruffled by the keel boat or even the progue, but the gently-flowing Miami, as it winds through this fertile valley, rustling with standing corn and expectant with golden harvests, is dearer to us than the blue Danube with all its poetry or the Rhine with all its legends.

THE VALLEY AS IT APPEARED IN 1791.

In a letter to Jonathan Dayton, written as early as 1789, Judge Symmes refers to the country as healthy, and that it looked like a mere meadow for many miles, and Oliver M. Spencer, in an interesting narrative, furnishes a glowing picture of the Valley as it impressed him in 1791. This was before the axes range in all the woodlands, and before the towns smoked in all the Valley. This was before the log-rollings and house-warmings and barn-raisings and corn-schukings and country-quiltings had been exchanged for the latest waltz or progressive euchre. He says "the winter of 1791-2 was followed by an early and delightful spring: indeed, I have often thought that our first Western winters were much milder, our Springs earlier, and our Autumns much longer than they now are. On the last of February some of the trees were putting forth their foliage; in March the red-wood, the hawthorn and dog-wood, in full bloom, checkered the hills, displaying

STREET SCENE, CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

their beautiful color of rose and lily; and in April the ground was covered with May-apple, blood root, ginseng, violets, and a great variety of herbs and flowers. Flocks of paroquets were seen, decked in their rich plumage of green and gold. Birds of various species and every hue, were flitting from tree to tree, and the beautiful red bird, and the untaught songster of the West made the woods vocal with their melody. Now might be heard the plaintive wail of the dove, and now the rumbling drum of the partridge or the loud gobble of the turkey." He then speaks of the clumsy bear, moving doggedly off, and the timid deer, aroused from his thickest and clearing logs and bushes at a hound. There was, however, still the apprehension of the wily copperhead, waiting to strike his victim, and the horrid rattlesnake, more chivalrous, but ready to dart upon his foe, and the still more fearful and insidious savage, who, crawling upon the ground or noiselessly approaching behind trees or thickets sped the deadly shaft or fatal bullet.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF THE MIAMI VALLEY.

The pioneers of the Miami Valley were compelled to act largely without precedent and to meet contingencies which could not have been anticipated. These back-woodsmen were the van-guard of that great army of the advance which won the territory from the Alleghenies to the Rio Grande and the Pacific. It is true that the pioneers from Virginia and North Carolina had crossed the mountains into Kentucky and East Tennessee, but they did not reach the Ohio river until some time afterwards. There was some interest manifested in the lands between the Miami rivers as early as the summer or fall of 1788, but the first attempt for the settlement of the Miami country set out from the older districts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. There was no settlement before that time for fear of the Indians and the total want of military protection. Judge Symmes left New Jersey, late in July, 1788, with a train of fourteen four-horse wagons, and with sixty persons, in wagons and on horseback, including his own family.

The descendants of the men who settled the Miami Country can trace their lineage to a good stock. They came, in the first place, from a race historically bold, and some of them were officers and soldiers who had been educated in the severe and patriotic school of the Revolution. They came from New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, while Kentucky gave one of the original proprietors of Cincinnati and one of the founders of Lane Seminary. The "crosses" of blood are shown in the generations that have peopled this Valley, and in the social institutions, which were founded, and in the sacredness which everywhere invests life and liberty and property.

Mansfield in his life of Dr. Drake pays this just tribute to the pioneers who settled the Miami Country. "There were among them, too, men of great strength and intellect, of acute powers, and of a freshness and originality of genius which we seek in vain among the members of conventional society. Some were soldiers in the long battle against the Indians; some

REILY BLOCK.

were huntsmen, like Boone and Kenton, thirsting for fresh adventures; some were plain farmers who came with wives and children, sharing fully in their trials and dangers; some were lawyers and jurists, who early participated in council and legislation; and with them all, the doctor, the clergyman, and even the schoolmaster was found, in the earliest settlements. In a few years others came whose names will long be remembered. They gave to the strong and rude body of society here its earliest culture, in a higher knowledge and a purer spirit."

Many of them brought their religion with them, too, for it has been said that the early Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of the Miami Valley were the kinsmen of the Covenanters.

THE MIAMI VALLEY IN 1891.

But the days of the station or stockade fort and the block-house have passed away, although they played an important part in the history of the back woods. The puncheon floor and the roof of clap-boards have given way to the more commodious homes made necessary by an advancing civilization. The buck antlers no longer hold the ever trusty rifle, and indeed the buck antlers themselves have disappeared.

The attack on Dunlap's settlement, not far from Venice, in this county, on January 10, 1791, led by the infamour Simon Girty, at the mention of whose name the women and children of the Miami country turned pale, and the attack on Whites Station on the old Hamilton road, at the third crossing of Mill Creek, on October 19, 1793, read like one of Cooper's novels.

It seems strange to us that Colonel Robert Elliott, a contractor for supplying the United States Army, should have been killed by the Indians, at the old Fleming place, near Springdale, while on his way from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, while some pack-horsemen in the government service while stopping at the first little stream which crosses the Springdale turnpike below Carthage to give their horses drink would receive such a volley from the Indians as to give the name of Bloody Run to the stream—a name it holds to this day.

The "clearings" which were bounded by a dense region of shadowy woodland which encircled the cabin door have extended into cultivated farms, and the spires of churches and chimneys mark the spot of trackless forests through which even the sunlight could not enter to brighten their mysterious aisles.

We stand to-day on the heights of a hundred years—a century crowned by the blessings of liberty and order and good government. There is a just cause for congratulation in the progress of our Valley. It may well challenge comparison with an equal extent of territory in any part of the habitable globe in the fertility of its broad acres; in the character of its water, timber and roads; in its school-houses and academies for higher learning; in its churches and the catholic spirit which prevades their creeds, and the in-

CITY VIEW FROM COURT HOUSE TOWER

stitutions for the widow and orphaned children; in the relief which it extends to the homeless and destitute, and in the charity which it offers to the helpless child of want; in its telegraphs and telephones and fountains and parks and Music Halls and Libraries, in its homes where the incense of domestic comfort rises on so many altars and where household gods are twined with evergreen," in its influences for morality and parental obedience and respect for constituted authority, in the speedy and impartial administration of justice and in the spirit of an undying loyalty to country.

THE PATRIOTIC SERVICE OF HER SONS.

The sons of Miami Valley have met every obligation of good citizenship. Three of her sons, either by birth or adoption, have filled the Presidential chair; eleven have been Governors of Ohio; nine have been Senators of the United States, one has been Chief Justice and two have been Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; some have been members of the Cabinet; some have represented their country in the highest Courts of Christendom; some have sat on the Supreme Bench of Ohio; some served in Congress with great distinction and largely directed National legislation in the important period of the civil war, while one was the first missionary and the first author to carry the Gospel beyond the shores of the Mediterranean.

They were gallant soldiers in the war with Mexico, in the struggle of 1812, and rendered patriotic services on every battle-field in the war for the Union. We remember with lasting gratitude their devotion to their country, and on this centennial day, reverently do honor to the memory of the gallant Butler and those who fell with him on that day of dreadful disaster at St. Clair's defeat, to the memory of those brave and heroic men who followed Anthony Wayne and perished at last at the Fallen Timbers, to the memory of the hardy pioneers who protected the frontiers and saved defenseless settlements from the tamahawk and scalping knife of the Indian, to the memory of every man, whether on land or on sea, who has lifted up his hand for his country.

HITHERTO THE LORD HATH HELPED US,

In the midst of these multiplied evidences of material prosperity, and with all these blessings of civil and religious liberty, which enwrap us as gently as our mothers' arms, we can not but look with gratitude to that Providence which directs the destinies of Nations as well as of men. Hitherto the Lord hath helped us.

With an abiding attachment for our free institutions, and with a sublime faith in the future, we now enter upon the second century of the Miami Valley.

GOVERNOR JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

BY JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

THE duty assigned me is to speak of Ohio—the commonwealth which has given birth to many of us; and of which whether native or adopted children, we all are justly proud.

There is something in Ohio scarcely to be described in words—that possibly does not exist to the same extent in any other state in the Union; that is, the composite, cosmopolitan, mixed blood of her people. The lines of immigration which set into this state when first opened to settlement after the Revolutionary war, were many and varied. There came in a commingling stream, the Huguenots from South Carolina, the mountaineers from North Carolina, the Scotch-Irish from the valley of Virginia, the Dutch and Quakers from Pennsylvania, the New Englanders and New Yorkers. These various stocks were joined in marriage, and have been intermingled since with strains of blood from every civilized nation of the world; and the result has been that Ohio, in the last half of the Nineteenth Century, has contribited more great names to history than any other state, or nation, with the same population and resources.

When Washington gathered his generals around him at Valley Forge, where they were freezing and starving, and the patriots cause seemed at the lowest ebb, he saw, with his prophetic vision, that Ohio would some day be what she has since become, and he exclaimed, "If we are overwhelmed we will retire to the valley of the Ohio, and there we will be free."

Those early settlers were soldiers of the Revolution. They had their land grants here, and they left the East, which was the effete civilization of that day. They had defied the power of Great Britain, and conquered their liberties. When they came to Ohio they laid the foundation in morality, integrity, intelligence and honor of that great commonwealth whose glories we are celebrating this day. They followed out their careers here; they fought the Indians, breasted the storms and privations of the wilderness; sometimes they were lead by "Mad Anthony" Wayne; sometimes by Arthur St. Clair, the first governor of the territory. They reared such pioneers as Simon Kenton, and others whose names we cannot pause to recall, but all of whom will enter into the history of the state forever.

Then came the second generation, and with them the war of 1812. There is scarcely one of you now in middle life but, in his own household, has heard the old people tell the story of that struggle with the treacherous Indian, supported by the power of Great Britain. I have recollections going back to the stories of my grandmother, who, upon a certain Sunday, riding

MAIN STREET LOOKING EAST

along to visit her father, sat behind my grandfather on a pillion, with a baby in her arms, and there came a courier, his horse covered with foam, galloping down the muddy roads crying out to the houses on the right and the left, and to those whom he met, the terrible tidings of Hull's surrender. The men went at once to the conflict, and the women remained at home in dread.

After this war the people turned their attention to the arts of peace, and were soon running steamboats down the Ohio river, to the intense surprise, and in some cases alarm of the untutored people of the country. The wilderness was opened, roads and canals were built, and, with the exception of the Mexican war, which gave to Ohio Hamer and Morgan, and a few other heroes, there was scarcely a break in the peaceful growth and improvement of the country until railroads and telegraphs seemed to crown the summit of human achievement.

Then came the *great war*, in which on the muster rolls of the Union, Ohio wrote three hundred and twenty thousand names. She wrote them AT THE TOP I need not recount then—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McPherson, the fighting McCooks, Custar, Hazen, Steadman, Rosecrans, Lytle, time forbids a cursory mention even of the greatest. When the battle above the clouds was fought forty-three Ohio regiments reached the top of the famous mountain. In the last year of the war, when she was depleted of her resources, and her best and bravest were either in the field, the hospital, or the grave, in ten days she raised, equipped, and sent to the front forty thousand men. There is but one episode in history like it, and that is the hundred days between Elba and Waterloo.

The motto inscribed upon her banner is, "Imperium in Imperio" an empire within an empire. Whoever suggested that motto for this state must have been gifted with more than ordinary foresight; for, if there be anywhere on earth an "empire *within* an empire," it is the State of Ohio as one of the United States of America. She is an empire in commerce. If you track the civilization of this nation across the continent, it trails across the state of Ohio. It is the throat of the country. I need not tell you here in the valley of the Big Miami what she is in agriculture; it would be a work of supererogation. She is an empire in mineral wealth. Not only is she supplied bountifully with coal, but she has those wonderful discoveries of these latter days—oil and gas. She is an empire in population, numbering within her borders more people than George Washington ruled over when he was president of the United States. Her history in peace cannot be recited in the brief time at our disposal, but she has done much more than her share towards the government of the country. Presidents, cabinet ministers, chief justices, statesmen and jurists has she furnished to the nation. She has achieved a high name in art and culture. No people in the world are her superiors in popular schools of learning; while her press, pulpit, and other educational influences are unexcelled

Her motto speaks truly when it says she is "An empire WITHIN an empire." I yield to no man in love for Ohio. Upon her soil were born my parents, my wife, my children—everything that makes life worth living and God worth looing. I am proud of her banner, with its beautiful sun-burst and garnered sheaf; but, after all, she is only an empire *within* an empire. When we turn our gaze from her banner to that other banner—the one that counts upon its folds forty-four stars, each as beautiful, as bright, as eternally fixed in its place as the star of Ohio, then are we all alike, our love for Ohio's banner is merged into an infinite affection for the other.

REV. W. O. THOMPSON.

THE UNITED STATES.

BY W. O. THOMPSON D. D.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :

OUR watchword from 1791 to 1891 has been progress. Our history has been made possible by the sure foundations laid by our fathers. We stand today on much higher ground than they in 1791. We are not disposed however to cast a reflection upon the fair name of our fathers. We are glad rather that as their sons we have met their brightest anticipations. They met the problems that faced them in 1791 and we are glad to believe that 1891 will not be criticised for its incapacity. Americans were proud of their citizenship one hundred years ago. Today no more honorable crown is worn than that same citizenship. This is, as we believe, the natural result of a free people under a free government. The dates upon either side of my topic suggest some interesting contrasts that I shall briefly name as profitable for our meditation.

FIRST, we mention the contrast in territory, In 1791 we had a magnficent territory of 820,680 square miles situated on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies far surpassing in extent and natural resources many of the great nations of the earth. Now we have 2,970,000 square miles not including the territory of Alaska. This wonderful stretch of land reaches from ocean to ocean thus giving us a position of peculiar strength. But four times the area in square miles does not suggest the whole truth. This new territory embraces the richest agricultural lands in the world. The beautiful and fertile Mississippi valley then an unexplored region, is now a fruitful and prosperous empire. Beyond lies the Rocky Mountain region the great silver and mining country that is annually adding to the wealth of the world and supporting a steadily increasing population of happy and prosperous people. Beyond the Rockies toward the Pacific lies the land of flower and oranges—of wheat and gold whose varied climate and industries, together with a soil rich beyond expectation has made the Pacific coast country the wonder of the modern world. The territory thus comprised in the United States has no parallel in history. It is estimated that we have 1,500,000 square miles of arable land. A thuusand millions of people would not as heavily tax the producing ability of our soil as some European countries are now taxed. The best days of Roman Empire never saw a territory of like extent and fertility. Among modern nations the United States has the garden spot of the earth—a moderate climate, fertile soil, unmeasured mineral resources and an expanse of territory well watered, that makes our natural resources surpass those of any country on the globe.

COUNTY INFIRMARY

The second contrast may be found in the population. Our growth has been the marvel of history. Patrick Henry eloquently spoke of three millions of people armed in the holy cause of liberty as an invincible host. We can now plead sixty millions, not less, in love with our country and her institutions. This vast number of people is but a beginning. It has been computed that the State of Texas could support the entire population of the United States and that the whole country could readily support one thousand millions. Such a population would not more densly populate our country than some countries are now settled. To this population we are now adding year by year nearly thre quarters of a million from other lands. Our cities are growing with wonderful rapidity. In 1791 one in thirty of our population lived in cities of 8000. Now nearly one fourth live in such cities. In 1791 there were not more than half a dozen cities with 8000 population. Now we have nearly 300, so wonderfully has our population grown. This fact alone bespeaks our greatness and offers to the thoughtful man a serious problem.

A third contrast is suggested by the progress of government. Then the ship of state was but fairly launched. The experiment of a government of the people and for the people was something new in the world's history. Many were the prophets of evil who could tell of the perils to which the young nation was exposed and of her sure destruction. But time has put the prophets to shame. We have forever banished slavery from our borders. The spirit of our constitution is now better understood, and more loved than when first written. Evils have been corrected, provision has been made for development and today the government of the United States is an inspiration to every lover of liberty throughout the world, We have a representative government of the people in which majorities rule while carefully guarding and maintaining the rights of minorities. This doctrine so truly American has not only in the century past brought our own government to great strength, but it has produced a more liberal spirit in other governments. Our principles a century ago were looked upon as experiments. Now they are everywhere regarded as a bulwark to liberty and the key to progress. In 1791 we had just emerged from a war that determined whether such a government as ours should be an experiment. Since then we have emerged from a second war within our own borders that finally tested the question whether that government might live. We have come out of the struggle purified and strengthened until we stand to day more firmly rooted in the affections of our people than ever before.

A fourth contrast is to be found in our wealth.

A century ago we possessed a country of possibilities. It is still a a country of possibilities. Meantime we have grown to be the richest country on the globe. Our wealth has been calculated at about forty five thousand millions. This vast amount too is nearly all a recent product. Great Britain is by far the richest country in Europe but our wealth exceeds hers

HIGH STREET LOOKING WEST.

by nearly three hundred millions. Our resources too are but little developed. A large portion of our lands are not yet tilled. Our agricultural population is beginning to learn the advantage of scientific methods and of intelligent farming. No man has yet conceived of the vast wealth that our agriculture may yet produce. Our mineral wealth is yet but little developed. New discoveries are constantly revealing new mineral resources. The wealth of commerce steadily increases and when our ocean commerce shall have been put upon a good basis, our country will be in position to lead the world in producing and gaining wealth. Despite the destructive effects of war, we have constantly increased in our national wealth. The record of the last twenty years in this direction has no parallel in history.

A fifth contrast is seen in the matter of applied science. The message of 1891 to 1791 in the field of science as applied to the comfort, happiness and safety of the people reveals a new world. At that day the world knew nothing of the railroad, telegraph, telephone, phonograph, microphone nor the many other inventions of the modern mind. The progress of the world has been greatly facilitated by the application of science. One by one we have unlocked the secret storehouses of nature. We have invented machinery beyond all imagination. The humblest citizen is made the beneficiary of the most important discoveries of science. We have over 150,000 miles of telegraphic lines and almost as many miles of railroad. Telephones connect city with city and villiage with village. These conveniences have brought every part of the world into close communication with every other part. The modern mail service is the world's wonder for efficiency, rapidity and cheapness. Electricity has become our servant in lighting our homes, and furnishing rapid transit. The weather department of our government has been brought to such efficiencey that by our rapid communication from one part of the country to another we are able to forecast with great certainty changes of temperature and weather—to provide against impending storms, and the destruction of the elements in such way as often to save both life and property. Applied sience has done much to ameliorate the suffering of men and to give increased safety to people. Of all these things 1791 new nothing. The progress of the century in this way has brought a new world indeed.

A sixth contrast is suggested in our educational and religious progress Now here will the contrast seem sharper. The public school, in which is mistured the highest patriotism, has always been a crown of glory to our country. An annual expense of one hundred millions only begins to tell the story of the work done in this direction. Our system has grown and expanded until the average high school now does more for the pupil than some colleges of one hundred years ago. In addition to the public school is the private school, the normal school, the business college, the technical schools of all sorts, the agricultural colleges, the scientific schools, the colleges of

LAKE AND REFLECTION, GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

arts, the professional schools and the universities. We are coming to the days of large things in this line. The nation has given liberally to encourage education in the states and the states in turn have given large amounts. The church and private individuals seem to rival one another in their zeal to provide for the education of the people. All this it is important to note is in the interest for the masses and not for the few. One hundred years ago a fair education was a luxury enjoyed by the favored. Now such provision is made that every industrious willing person has within his grasp a good education. This wide spread intelligence is fast giving character to our country. Instead of an occasional man of rare excellence, our system now finds its best product in the higher average of the whole people.

Closely allied to our educational development is the religious growth.

So impartial an observer as Prof. James Bryce declares the people of the United States the most actively religious people in the world. The religious progress of the century has been a marked feature, not more in the increased numbers professedly allied with religious enterprises, than in the spirit of the work. The religious world is active and aggressive. Every land upon the globe is the subject of religious conquest by the American people. This world wide movement is the distinguishing mark of our century in religious history. We have seen too a growth of the charitable spirit of the church, an elevation of morals and a devotion that brings great satisfaction to the earnest student of our history. It fills the future with hope.

Thus briefly have I indicated a few contrasts that suggest the growth of our century. We have, as I believe, a just cause to congratulate ourselves upon the close of the hundred years of history that we today celebrate. We have cause to congratulate ourselves upon the prospect of the future. As a Nation we need but to keep our approved principles in full view and pursue that steady, conservative and progressive course that so far has marked our history, if we would have each succeeding year add lustre to its predecessor. We are full of hope. Our Nation has proved her strength. While therefore we rejoice in 1791, we rejoice yet more on the prosperity of 1891.

GEN. SAMUEL F. CARY.

THE WORLD.

BY SAMUEL F. CARY.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

FROM the truthful, brilliant and eloquent addresses to which we have listened on this anniversary occasion, we of the Miami Valley with one accord conclude that "our lines have fallen in pleasant places and that we have a goodly heritage."

Not one in this vast assembly if permitted to make his own selection would have chosen any other home, any other country, any other form of government, or any other century in which to pass earthly probation.

The theme assigned me is the world in 1791 and 1891. The few venerable natives of the Miami Valley here present who have passed their years of three score and ten if called upon to enumerate the changes they have witnessed since their early recollection would not know where to begin. If it were not for the graves of kindred who have fallen asleep and a few old landmarks it would be difficult to convince them that this is the place of their childhood.

Were it not that the milestones are distinctly marked which denote the flight of time, we would be pursuaded that a thousand instead of one hundred years had passed since 1791. Important events, and wonderful changes have been crowded into the century, which signalize this as the most wonderful period in the worlds history.

We have not time to speak of the changes which have been made in the divisions and sub-divisions of the earth by the different tribes and nations inhabiting it nor of the changes in the forms of government, except that in all of them the tendency has been towards a recognition of the rights of men to govern themselves. Republican forms of government have been established in all the states of Spanish America and in France. Where old forms have been retained, power has been gradually passing from the few to the many and the thrones of tyrants are going into decay. The people instead of being the tools of tyrants, and like the last of Egypt, their existance only known by the desolation which have marked their progress and aperting their manhood and their inaleinable rights.

The fatherhood of God and brotherhood of men is a principle forcing recognition in all lands.

One hundred years ago the right of property in man was claimed by the most highly civilized and christian nations. One hundred years ago the slave trade was regarded as legitimate commerce. Even our christian Mother England was engaged in capturing negroes from the African coast stowing them away in vessels constructed for the purpose and disposing of

CITY VIEW FROM COURT HOUSE TOWER.

them as human chattels wherever a market could be found. England's sovereigns participated in the profits of the traffic; now the slave trade is piracy by the law of Nations.

By the richest baptism of blood ever poured upon freedom's altar, slavery that greatest impediment in the way of the triumph of christian civilization has been washed out in the land of boasted freedom. England has stricken the shackles from millions of slaves in her colonial possessions. Spain no longer recognizes the right to barter in human flesh. Russia has abolished surfdom.

These sudden and eventful changes have been hastened in their coming by a conjunction of causes. By harnessing together steam and electricity distance has been annihilated and the whole human family have been gathered around the same fireside.

Heathen and barbarous nations once at an infinite distance are now our neighbors. At the sound of the axe and the hammer, the whistle of the steam engine and the tick of the telegraph, the rude demon of barbarity has fled away and by the benign influence of the christian religion we bow around the same altar worship and pay our vows to a common Lord.

The boundaries of science have been enlarged and the area of human knowledge indefinitely extended since the year of our Lord 1791.

Modes of communication, of transacting business, of travel, of living, the implements of peace and of war have undergone an entire change. If those who finished their earthly probation a century ago were permitted to revisit the earth they would find few old familiar landmarks in the physical, intellectual, moral, social or political world.

This earth would be a foreign land to them as much as would this beautiful city of Hamilton to those who felled the first tree and built the first cabin on the bank of the Miami one hundred years ago.

This is but a type of the changes wrought everywhere in the civilized world. This generation has found that the resources of nature are inexhaustible and that all of them can be made to minister to man's infinite wants, and contribute to his happiness. He can even make the lightning his message boy.

The opinion of some and especially among the aged is that while the world is advancing in knowledge it is degenerating in morals. This is a very great mistake. Moral as well as physical and intellectual progress characterize the age in which we live. Formerly our knowledge of events was bounded by our immediate neighborhood. Now the daily events occurring anywhere on the planet are recorded in our daily papers. Whatever is startling or sensational, no matter in what remote corner of the earth is instantly seized by the news gatherer. Events a week old however important are stale and uninteresting.

If a city in Egypt is being bombarded by a hostile foe we read an ac-

SECTIONAL VIEW, BAND STAND FAIR GROUND

count of it while it is in progress. If a Russian Emperor is assassinated, we know the particulars six hours before it occurs, because our messenger has outrun the rapid flight of time. Inventions to subdue and control the forces of nature and compel them to do the will of their master forcibly attest the truth of the declaration that while "the heavens are the Lords, the earth he has given to the children of men." Man cannot make a requisition upon the earth or the atmosphere, or upon any of the elements which will not meet with a ready response. If in the animal world subjected to his will there is a deficiency of oil to lubricate the worlds machinery he only needs to penetrate the earth, and rivers of oil pour forth. If he wants more light or heat, or increased motive power, he utilizes the store houses of gas, or converts the lighting into artificial suns, or harnesses the firy bird of heaven to his car.

Dr. Lardner said that the Atlantic Ocean could never be crossed by steam power, that a vessel could not be constructed of sufficient capacity to hold the fuel necessary for so long a voyage. He had hardly recorded his prediction when a steam vessel came puffing into the harbor from distant Europe. So wonderful is the invention of the age that this long journey has been accomplished in six days. Wooden vessels which have been used since the day that Noah built the ark have given place to those of steel and iron. Poor John Fitch a hundred years ago, invented the first boat to be propelled by "fire and steam." Unable to obtain assistance in Europe or America to utilize his invention, he left the abodes of civilization, sought a refuge in the forests of Kentucky where he committed suicide and was burried in a grave unmarked by a single stone, while Robert Fulton acquired fame and fortune, which belonged of right to John Fitch.

This is a fit illustration that the world's benefactors seldom enjoy the fruits of their toil, ingenuity and skill.

The improvements, changes and progress of the century are not confined to any one or any hundred departments, but they embrace everything which relates to the advancement and progress of human society. The arts of peace and of war, and the fine arts as well, have undergone a complete revolution.

A few illustrations will suggest a thousand equally wonderful and important. The improvements in the printing press within the century have resulted in deluging the world with papers, magazines and books. Ben Franklin could by hard labor turn off 250 papers printed on one side in an hour now by the aid of steam, Hoe's press will print 20,000 in the same time. It may be truthfully said "of making of books there is no end." The flint lock rifle or musket with its ramrod and the accompanying powder horn and bullet pouch, which hung upon the cabin wall of our fathers has given place to the breech loader, with the percussion cap and cartridge. The revolver, the gatling gun, the shell and dynamite and the torpedo were unknown a hundred years ago.

CAMPBELL AVE. PARK
LOOKING WEST.
COURT HOUSE
NONPAREIL ENG. Co.

No less marvelous are the changes in the fine arts.

When our fathers would procure a likeness of one they loved they employed a limner who after days of skilled and patient labor would produce a picture, which aided by the imagination resembled the original. Now the sun in the heavens is summoned to transfer to a delicately prepared plate every linement of the contenance, to be thence multiplied a thousand fold. Now every cabin in the land has its picture gallery. Here is found the greyhairs and wrinkles of old age, the freshness and beauty of matured manhood and womanhood, and the dimples on the cheek of childhood all faithfully delineated. By the phonograph the speech of a Clay or the song of a Kellog, with every tone or modulation of the voice is recorded, and reproduced at will in all future time.

But why attempt to enumerate the inventions, and discoveries of the century. The hundred thousand models in the patent office representing the triumphs of inventive genius, embracing every calling and pursuit, proves the futility of any such attempt.

This is pre-eminently a fast age. The ordinary processes of nature are too slow to satisfy the restless spirit of the people. Even hens are wasting their time sitting three weeks on a dozen eggs. Incubators have been invented to hatch 500 at a time and it is said that artificial eggs are now made superior to the hen fruit.

We refer to these instances only to suggest trains of thought, that our hearers may understand and work out for themselves the problems of the century.

It is a source of great satisfaction and gratifying to our pride that a large majority of the important discoveries and inventions are American.

Some twenty years ago I was on a fast train of cars between Liverpool and London. In the same compartment was Sir Robert Briscoe one of the oldest and the most distinguished Baronets of England whose very pleasant acquaintance I had previously made.

He spoke in glowing terms of the wonderful achievements of American genius and enterprise, and of how proud he was that America was the daughter of Great Britain. But said the eminent statesman, the mother takes precedence of her daughter in some things. I replied that may be true Sir Robert but to what do you refer. He said, "in machinery, our skilled workmen outrank all others in the world. I remarked that I had seen in Europe mowing and reaping machines, sewing and knitting machines but they were all American. But said he, look at our locomotives, the works of our skilled mechanics we send them to all parts of the world. He heard from me with apparent incredulity that I had seen upon an English R. R. a locomotive labeled Patterson, N. J. When we stopped for a few moments midway on our journey I asked an Engineer if he had ever seen an American locomotive in England. Oh yes he replied, the one drawing this train was made in the United States.

DAYTON STREET LOOKING EAST.

Sir Robert asked why it had been brought here. The Engineer promptly answered, they make better locomotives in the United States than we do in England added that the London and Great Northern Railway had recentiy ordered fifteen from Philadelphia.

Sir Robert bowed to me very low remarking "I beg that you will never mention it." I was so elated at my victory that I boasted of Philadelphia as my home, although I resided 600 miles away.

I know that my hearers will indulge me in some reflections in reference to the relations our country sustains to the upward march of the race since 1791.

America has the proud distinction of leading the way in the struggle to attain a higher and better civilization. Ours is the model after which all the republican forms of Government have been constructed. Those who believe that an overruling Providence superintends and directs human affairs can readily recognize a divine hand in every step of human progress, whether it be in the physical, intellectual, moral, social or political world. May it not be that God kept back the knowledge of this continent from the civilized nations of the earth, on purpose, that here might be established a better form of government, and that the treasure house of nature might be explored, and its wealth brought forth to enrich and elevate the race. Civil and eclesiastical institutions hitherto had been based upon the idea that a few were born to govern and the masses to serve. The jewell truth of the divine right of manhood and not of kings that like the little stone cut out of the mountain without hands was to fill tho earth came with our pilgrim Fathers to this land. Here God had built his loftiest mountains, had channeled his deepest rivers, had spread out his broadest plans, here he had laid up his richest mineral treasures. Here he had provided everthing with which to construct the noblest fabric of human government, and the most gorgeous temple of human freedom.

Slavery was permitted to be established here that the two theories of civilization might be tested? Whether to attain the highest civilization man must be relieved from labor, and eat his bread in the sweat of a menials face, or whether for the most perfect development of his physical, intellectual and moral nature, he must imitate the example of the man of Nazarith, who said "my Father worketh hitherto and I work." That there might be no mistaking the benefit of free educated labor, over ignorant, slave labor the hard and reluctant soil and cold climate of the north were assigned to the former while the rich Savannahs, the genial sunshine and mild temperature of the south were given to the latter.

The problem was being wrought out for the benefit of all mankind and would have been peacefully solved when by the madness and folly of men in both sections, the war of civilizations was inaugurated. A wicket cruel, fratricidal war. The supreme ruler of the Universe who "makes the wrath

View of
SOUTHERLAND PARK
LOOKING NORTHWEST
NONPAREIL ENG CO

of man to praise him and restrains the remainder of that wrath" decided the contest. There are such events in human history as "*Providential births*," and when any great result affecting the race is to be attained some nation will be in travail, and in proportion to the agony and blood of the parturition will be the greatness and glory to the event of the human race. Our nation within a period of one hundred years passed through two of those providential births. The war of the revolution and our civil war—both for the attainment of the same end. That all men are entitled to life and libeaty acquire, and enjoy property pursue and obtain happiness and safety was the issue in both these struggles.

While we would not indulge in this joyous occasion in fearful forebodings we should not shut our eyes to the fact that there are clouds in the horrizon of our glory that portend a storm, there are dangers which threaten to lay this noble fabric of Government in ruins.

The great and good Lincoln who piloted our ship of state through the storm when the waves of civil commotion threatened to engulph it, and who now occupies the highest niche in the temple of fame, and whose wonderful achievements will be more and more appreciated as the centuries wear away, saw as with a prophets vision breakers ahead.

He said, "We may all congratulate ourselves that the cruel war is nearing a close. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. The best blood of American youth has been freely offered upon our country's altar that the nation might live. It has been indeed a trying hour for the Republic, but I see in the near future a crisis arising that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war corporrtions have been enthroned, an era of corruption in high planes will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working up the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in few hands and the republic is destroyed I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before in the midst of the war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

Such were the words of the patriot and seer.

The rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few and the equally rapid pauperization of the many by ill advised legislation may invite a conflict between capital and labor.

When the fact is stated that 30,000 persons are worth more than 60,000-000 we can account for the fear and trembling of the sainted patriot. We unite our petition with his that this threatened cup of sorrow may pass from us. If this nation the favorite child of Providence shall be called again to wade through a sea of blood, and pass through Gethsemanee's agony, we have a christian faith, that it will not only suruive but take a higher position among the nations of the earth. Ours shall be the Mesiah of nations leading them all up to greater heights of national glory, where humanity shall

REV. EDWARD W. ABBEY

build her homes, science her temple, justice her shriners and religion of righteousness her altars.

The fifteen minutes allowed me are more than exhausted, and the events of the world in the last century remain unenumerated because every day of the one hundred years has been freighted with them.

THE FUTURE.

BY REV. E. W. ABBEY.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :

WHO could have stood one hundred years ago, at the newly located fort on the banks of the Miami, and have predicted the present city of Hamilton, with its 20,000 population, its steaming factories, its busy stores, its comfortable homes, its prosperous schools and churches? Who, then, could have prophesied the Ohio that now is; and the galaxy of forty-four United States, the most prosperous and mightiest nation on the globe? Who, then, could have dreamed of the present industrial and social and moral condition of the world. These addresses, warranting the historical facts, that we have heard tonight, had they been spoken one hundred years ago as prophecies, would have been accounted the wildest of phantasies.

But the undreamed of development has taken place. Here are the facts. And now what of the future? What will the coming century reveal? I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, yet it is made my duty in completing the logical order of addresses of this occasion, to speak prophetically. And I shall be a prophet, not of evil, but of good; not of despondency, but of hope. I see no setting sun, but a rising sun. I see in the future not only new inventions in mechanics, but new inventions for disseminating knowledge; not only increased industrial powers, but increase of moral force; not only improvement in commercial agencies, but improvement in social and moral condition.

It called for unusual faith one hundred years ago to prophesy good things for this land. The best men had scarcely any clear and hopeful outlook for the future. But we have this most remarkable history behind us, through all of which we see the mighty march of agencies, which have not only leveled forests, and plowed prairies, and tunneled mountains, and built cities, and heaped up wealth, but have quite as well torn down abuses that cursed mankind, and have produced a happier social and better moral condition.

MIAMI SUSPENSION BRIDGE LOOKING WEST.

But I am not to make a comparison of the past and present, only so far as the facts of the present, in their relation to the past, reveal what we may reasonably expect to see evolved in the future.

This city of Hamilton will expand on every side, and presently be a city of 50,000 population; our manufacturing industries will presently demand the work of ten-fold the number of hands now employed; beautiful parks will adorn our streets, and handsome residences will crown our surrounding hill-tops; that in every respect, the material prosperity of this city will be all that can be desired for enriching her citizens. This same prosperity will be experienced by the whole land, and by all the sisterhood of nations. The future has wrapped up within its unopened leaves the beauty of hoped for things and the sweet fragrance of a better social condition for mankind Our prophesy is guided by a considerstion of those forces, which operate with the authority of inviolable law in determining the events of the succeeding years.

Hamilton is no city walled in from the busy world about us; nor is America a nation with doors closed to other continents. We enter the century with the channels of communication such as to bring all men, the world over, into such close contact, that each individual will be quickly affected by what occurs in any quarter of the globe. The railroad, the steamship, the telegraph, constitute the nerve-system of the world. Nothing hereafter can be done in a corner. Nothing in the coming years, will be too far away to escape detection. By this great nerve-system all humanity, all the races of men will be united in brotherhood. Before the sun of any day sets, the thought of one man will become the thought of all mankind; the deed of one man will be scrutinized by all men the world over; the wheat-field on yonder hillside will as readily be baked into bread in a Chinese or English oven, as in an American; the boy or girl graduating from the Hamilton High School will anticipate doing his life-work as a teacher in a Japanese College, or a Syrian School, or an African Station, as in his own native state. Reciprocity is the great underlying fact of the world today, and the coming century will experience the larger unfolding of the forces, industrial and social which have now appeared.

No person weighing the significense of the facts detailed in these historical addresses, and estimating the potency of the coming allegorical procession on the morrow, can doubt whether the sun is rising or setting upon our world. Every year is decking itself with greater glory; every year is illuminating the continents with new visions of hope; every year is realizing new experiences of freedom, and justice and fraternity. A profound observer of current events recently deceased, seeing the clear evidences of human advancement, and the great strides of progress crowding on with rapid footsteps, was accustomed to say, that he would like to live a hundred years longer, that he might participate in the glories of the grand advancing era.

ENTRANCE GREENWOOD CEMETERY. SUPERINTENDENT GOSHORN IN FORE GROUND.

It is not altogether strange, however, that there should be prophets of evil among us. They have detected the dark spots on the face of the sun, and with microscopic vision they persist in confirming their view to them blind to the larger fact of the warmth and light of the glorious luminary. There *are* dangers ahead of us, which we do clearly forsee. There is bitter inequality of social condition ; there are grinding despotisms, there are evils and abuses perpetuated by evil and strong hands. Inventions multiply, science implores, art is cultivated, the means of comfort increased, philanthropy extends a well-filled hand elemasanary institutions open wide doors, religion offers a comforting hope ; but with it all, want remains, muscles and brains are taxed to their utmost for daily bread, temptation lurks in a thousand places, spacious forms of evil seek to undermine whatever is good.

Many shadows and much poisonous malaria linger on the low lands, yet we do not behold the sun of righteousness and equity rising high above the horizon, moving on toward the zenith, filling the future full to overflowing with the promise of glory to purify and sweeten all the habitations of man. Our poets see this with clear eyes, when they sing of the "world and all the wonders that shall be." We see it in the reasonable signs of the times, as well as the prophecies ot our God.

In spite, therefore, of all the spectres of darkness, which still walk our earth, we make no apology for our gladness and our hopefulness on this centennial occasion. A broad and judicious generalization leaves no room for pessimism. We do not fail to see that our civilization, with all its achievements, has still its under side of terrible menace, just as in ancient Athens, the cave of Turies was underneath the rock on whose top sat the Court of the Areopagus. But we do not forsee ruin ; we do not fear disaster. We do see trouble, and that much must be done in the coming years. The furies will not be kept chained in their cave and exterminated without vast effort. Heavy duties and arderous toils lie in the future. Stern battles will be fought, and they will be fought successfully. Over every storm cloud we see the bright bow of promise irritating the coming years.

Let us specify a little. War with its horrors; is one of the dreadest afflictions of earth. *Are wars to continue?* We commemorate the locating of a fort—Fort Hamilton, one hundred years ago. That was a time of general war. Europe was in convulsions. American settlements were in constant dread of warlike Indians. Soldiers and forts were a necessity.

But as the last century has seen a radical change in the character of war from preceding centuries, so will the coming century see wars pass away altogether. Formerly wars were for mere aggrandisement, or for the succession of reigning dynasties. With the present century came wars for human rights, marking advance of popular liberty. Revolution has filled the air. Despotisms gave way to written constitutions. In many cases monarchies have given way to republics.

CITY GAS AND WATER WORKS

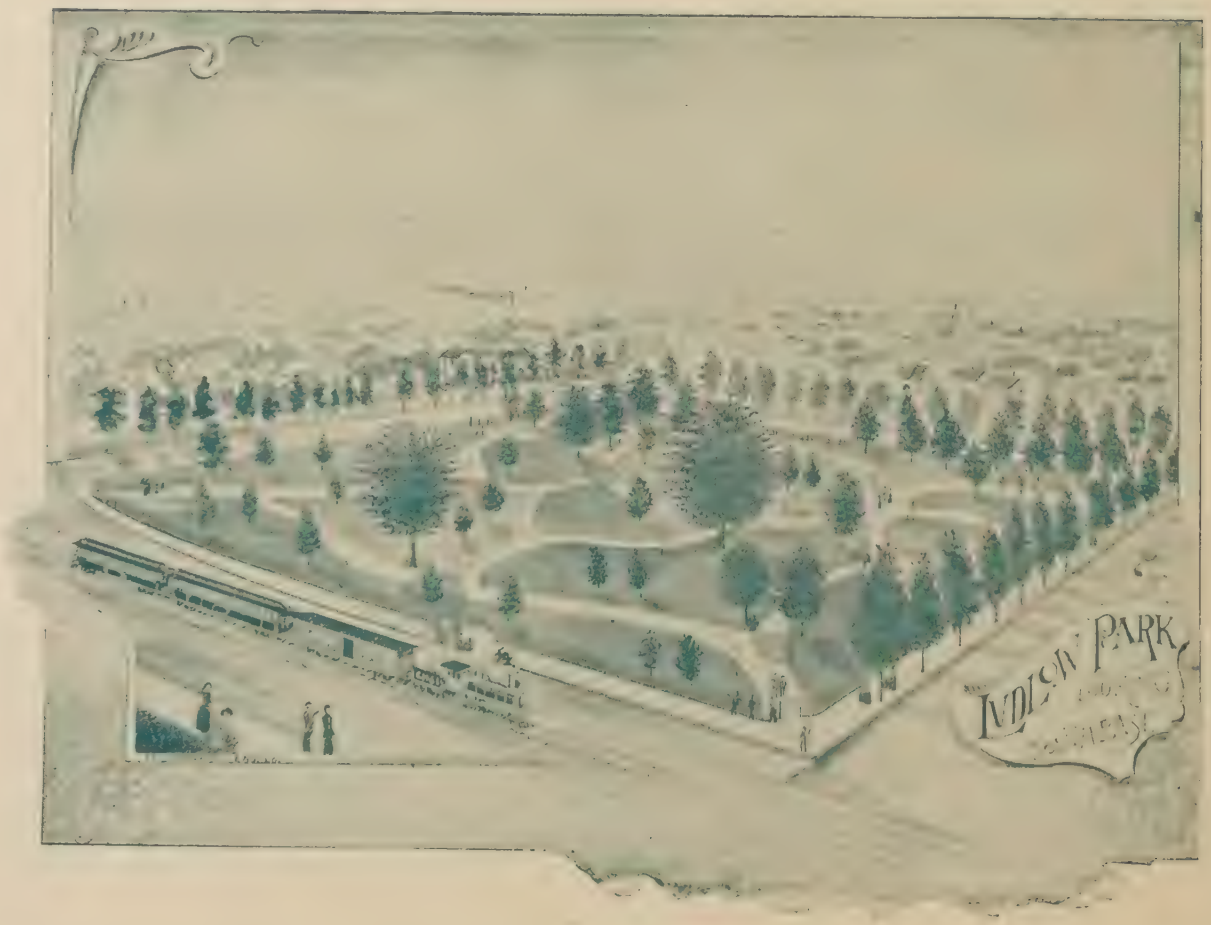
National sentiment causes the greatest despotisms to bow to its will, and kings plead at the bar of public opinion. These results have been achieved through war, which, while thus a necessary evil, has been an agency of wildest good. And now war is passing away.

But you will say that the heart of Europe is one vast military encampment, and that America is different only because the Atlantic ocean rolls between us and the politics of the Eastern hemisphere. Does not this contradict our prophesy? The cry from the heart of the nations is *Disarm*. And they will disarm; and that before long. This is our prophesy. For a little while longer, armaments may be increased; and the enormous waste be borne. There may be the mighty meeting of armies. The earth will tremble under the shock. Then there will be a settlement. Then, at fartherest, these armies of the earth will disband; and the Eastern Hemisphere will be even as our beloved America. The curtain will drop upon that act in the drama of human progress; and the final scene will open, that of arbitration of differences among nations. This is the profound sentiment with which we enter the coming century. The future willl show that permanent relations of confidence, respect and friendship can subsist between nations with only an international court of arbitration. This is the promise of the World's Redeemer; and the Prince of Peace will ascend His throne. The fort will give place to the peaceful city; its armament of spear and sword will be removed to give place to the factory for the plow and pruning knife.

"Inequality of social condition," is a familiar term, which expresses one of the bitterest facts of human experience, as well as one of the most troublesome problems of thoughtful men. Classes of men are doubtless wider apart today than they were a hundred years ago. Is the unequal condition increasing? Will it be greater in the future?

No; the chasm will be bridged. The peculiar development of the century in material industries have made this a peculiar experience. The present type of our civilization is intensely materialistic. The century was cradeled amidst inventions and discoveries, whose special work has been to subjugate nature. New sciences, newly applied from day to day, have made land and sea vastly move productive than they were. Machinery has multiplied the working force of the world a thousand fold. The result is rapid and vast accumulation of wealth, of whose general benefits all men partake in an improved social condition, but which is not distributed in an equitable way.

But we do not fear for the future social condition. Much patience will be required from all classes. A way out will be found. It offends the first sense of human brotherhood, that children of the same family should be so wide apart in their fortunes. The chasm between social conditions will never be completely filled. We need look for no relization of any such communistic dream. But the chasm will be bridged. Labor and capital


INDIAN PARK

will come to understand better their interdependence, and public sentiment will see that justice and equity prevail. They will meet as Esau and Jacob amid the mountains of Gilead to be reconciled. Each may be selfish, but they will not destroy each other, and they will remember that they are brothers. Already we see signs of the improving condition. The tide has changed. We enter the century with a diminishing inequality in social condition; and, best of all, with those intelligent forces at work which promise most certainly to make the future a time of plenty and of comfort for all.

Our hope for the future is not lessened, when we consider the educational methods and institutions of the coming years. Our public schools are our pride. These guard us from that illiteracy, which is the necessary dependence of superstition and despotism. An immeasurable mass of ignorance and superstition pours upon us from other lands and we sometimes grow faint hearted for our future; but we thank God and take courage in the fact, that "children of all nations of the earth go into our common schools, and come out Americans."

We know there are threats against our public school system. We are not blind to the fact, that it is assailed by insideous methods and political deals. But our common school system was never dearer to the heart of the people than now; and under no ignorant plea, that children must work at home or in the shop, and under no mask of devotion to liberty of conscience will we allow these nurseries of liberty and enlightenment to be tampered with. There are dangers, which call for the utmost watchfulness, and that we guard with sleepless vigilance the common schools, the school funds, and the constitutional rights of all children in America, whether native or foreign born, to enjoy the advantages, and the American training, of these schools. The future must see our common schools not only open, but actually patronized by all our children, under the most effective compulsary laws. Enlightened, liberty-loving American Citizens must be trained in American Schools. Herein, more than multiplying our industrial agencies, lies the security of our future advancement, and the character of the nation. All children, who aspire to the high privileges and duties of American citizenship must be required by American law to receive the training of her public schools.

But more important than all else is the question concerning our future *moral and religious condition*. In the presence of prevalent immoralities and infidelity, some despair of the future. We refuse to sympathise with that sentiment. The signs of the times are altogether favorable. History has no record of a day, when the moral and religious facts have been so glorious as they are today, and when the signs have been so hopeful for the future.

No one can wisely discuss this subject at the close of the nineteenth century, as it was generally discussed in former years. Every movement now in morals, as well as in mechanics, has a world wide significance. No

CHILDRENS HOME.

one lives to day where his father did, and no one thinks along the lines his father did. The stroke of a piston, a new thing in history, has brought about fraternity, and diffuse knowledge, liberty and religion over all the earth. The Englishman resides in India; the American makes his home in China; the Chinaman dwells in America; the German settles down in Africa; and they all transplant new ideas in their new homes. Old walls are broken down. Until this present century, there was little travel. Men lived in isolated communities. A river or a mountain secluded tribes and nations. A foreignor was a sight for a gaping crowd; a resident of the next town was unknown; a stranger was not only suspected, he was an enemy.

Under such conditions, a nation necessarily had one settled order of thought: one marked, unchanged moral character for generations; one established religious dogma for centuries. Every community had its homogenous life, socially and morally.

Mark now the changed conditions. Everybody has traveled; everybody has crossed the seas and the continents. The term "stranger" can almost be marked obsolete in our dictionaries. Everybodies opinions, both in the occident and the orient, are published, translated, read. Awakening of intellect is the result: a questioning of traditional beliefs follows; change reconstruction is the outcome. The furnace waxes hot; from the seething mass, we behold poisonous vapors exhaling and leaving the earth forever; and in the residuum we behold the refined gold of purified moral condition and religious faith:—not alone for America and Europe, but for Asia and Africa and the Islands of the sea. As in the vision of the Christian Apostle, we behold the city of God, adorned as a bride, in beautiful garments, descending upon the earth. It is no "far-off, divine event;" it is near.

If ever there were a happy, pure condition of life upon this earth since Eden's gate closed, it was at most in some little Acadian valley, secluded from the great warring, illiterate, brutal world.

It requires no fanciful dreamer to see, that the world is already within the dawn of an improved moral condition and true religious faith. It requires no inspiration of prophet to foretell this. The spiritual forces at work demonstrate it,—these spiritual forces of the Christian religion, which now walk abroad among the habitations of all mankind. The past has seen no golden era; the future will see it. The scale has changed. We move into the century with our statesmen and merchants recognizing that the Christian religion is the best aid of secular improvement, and the surest hope of world wide prosperity. In the face of appalling difficulties, the Christian Church has not only maintained herself, but increased in a ratio nearly six fold faster than the increase of our popalation. Where there was but one member of the Evangelical church a hundred years ago to each twenty-eight of population, now there is one to each five; where there were divided denominations with bitter antagonisms, now there is true fraternity of spirit, and

JUDGE JOSEPH COX.

growing unity in organic life: while the scriptures are being planted on former foundations as the very inspired revelation of God, there is revision of creeds, bringing the church's statement of doctrinal beliefs into accord with her best spirit and life of missionaries have been sent into the pagan world, and tens of millions of dollars have been voluntarily contributed for this work, and numbers and amounts are greater this year than ever. The future means increase. Applied christianity is what the world waits for, and the century before us will feel its increased spiritual power. We fear naught. A spreading christianity with its multiplied moral and philanthropic agencies, will make all mankind sharers with us of the blessings of the Divine Father, through Jesus Christ our Redeemer. Temporary reactions will not stop the mighty current. Progress, materially, socially, morally, religiously, will be vastly accelerated. Opulent cities will fill our land; agriculture will cover our continent, and with us countries now barbarous will resound with all the industry of enriching work. while school house and church these hopes of freemen, will fill all lands. The Lord our God shall be with us, and all nations shall be blessed in him; blessed be His glorious name forever,—the whole earth shall be filled with His glory.

ADDRESS

BY JUDGE JOSEPH COX.

Mr. Chairman Ladies and Gentlemen:

FIFTY-SIX years ago one of Ohio's most distingnished sons, Hon. Thomas Ewing, being invited by a committee of the native citizens of Hamilton to attend a celebration of the anniversary of Fort Hamilton, replied, "I like the spirit evinced by the native sons of the West in meeting together to celebrate, and thus keep in remembrance those days which form important epochs in the history of our native land. "*It is time we should feel we are a people and have a history.*" I would repeat this today with all the emphasis that the additional fifty-six years of our national history has added to our national glory, in that we have forty-seven states now, instead of only twenty-six then, our population increased from fifteen millions to more than sixty-four millions, and our possessors cover a continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, more than one-eighth the distance round the world.

Yes, we are a people today, known and honored among all the nations of the earth, and we have a history of which any nation would be proud; one of which this spot forms an interesting part. A history we should

SCENE GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

teach to our children, as the Jews of Old were commanded by God in regard to their great deliverence from the power of Pharaoh, "when we sit in our houses, when we walk by the way, when we lie down, and when we rise up, that the generation to come may know them. The building of Fort Hamilton a century ago, was no ordinary or trifling matter.

It was a necessary factor in the struggle of man to maintain the right to govern htmself and to shape his own destiny; a struggle reaching back beyond that of the English people to wrest the principles of Magua Charta from King John at Runnymede. Asserted by our Pilgrim Fathers at Leyden and Plymouth Rock: died for at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill; most emphatically proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, and reasserted amid the blood and fire of battle for seven long years thereafter, until an *apparent* surrender was made by the British at Yorktown, and our nation became *Independent*. I say an *apparent* surrender by the British government. For although that government, then and there, ceased to fight us by her acknowledged armed forces, and recognized our independence, she yet covertly by means of ammunition and arms furnished by the traders, and Canadian and Indian allies, kept up all the horrors of war with Indian atrocities, until the treaty of 1795, made by Gen. Anthony Wayne with the Indians at Greenville, after he had completely broken their power by the victory of Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794; and the war was until then, merely a continuation of the war of Independence. The part taken by the different Indian tribes in various wars, as coadjutors of the French and English, forms one of the most interesting and at the same time most melancholy and tragical episodes in our history. Anxious to preserve the title and possession of the land, each tribe united and fought with the forces of that country which promised the most favorable advantages to them, and seemed for the time being, most able to fulfill its promises. In the war between the French and English beginning in 1755, when the English had control of the eastern part of the continent and claimed that bordering on the Ohio and Allegheny river, the powerful six nations leaving their homes in New York and other eastern parts of the land, sided with the English, while the numerous other tribes in the Northwest took part with the French and it was they who contributed to the defeat of Braddock's forces and so long kept the supremacy in the Allegheny country and held Fort DuQuesne afterward Fort Pitt.

But the peace of Paris in 1793 ended the war then between England and France, France ceding her entire dominions in North America to England. And now it was supposed that there would be peace with the Indians, but this was followed by a year of most bloody war and the destruction of her frontier posts. A treaty of peace was at length effected with the Indians, but this was violated by them, and they continued their depredations on the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia: and so it con-

ENTRANCE FAIR GROUND.

tinued until 1775 when Great Britain determining to subjugate the Colonies and more effectually compel them to submit to her arbitrary and unjust laws, the colonies rose in resistance. War ensued, and Great Britain by the influence of her traders, large donations and larger promises, engaged all the Indians of the Northwest on her side, to aid in devastating the frontiers. The Continental Congress by every means seeming feasible, endeavored to appease the Indian tribes and avert the threatened calamity, and at a treaty held with the Delaware tribes at Pittsburg in 1778, proposed that a State should be formed to be composed of the Delaware's and other tribes, and contracted when so formed, to admit them into the confederacy on equal terms. But this tender of co-nationality was far outweighed in their eyes, by the profuse promises and gifts of arms and trinkets by the British, and their hostility was continued toward the Americans until the peace of 1784 was agreed upon between the English and Americans.

When the new government of the union was established, it claimed supremacy over the whole territory which before had been claimed by the French and British, except Canada. But this claim to that west of the Alleghenies was resisted by various tribes of Indians who set up different claims to different parts of it. By treaty and purchase at Fort Stanwix in New York in 1784 between the United States represented by Arthur Lee, Richard Butler and Oliver Wolcott and the six nations with the Wyandots and Delawares, Indian title in Pennsylvania was extinguished. Afterwards in 1785, Mr. Lee together with George Rogers Clark made a treaty at Fort McIntosh: the nations represented were the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippeways and Ottoways. By this treaty the boundary line between the United States and the Delawares and Wyandots was fixed, beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River near Cleveland) running up that river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, thence down that branch to the forks at the crossing above Fort Lawrence.

Thence westwardly to the portage of the big Miami, thence down the southwardly side of the Maumee river to its mouth, thence along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga where it began; saving and reserving to the United States six miles square at the mouth of the Maumee and the same at the portage of the Big Miami (near Fort Wayne, Indiana) the same at Sandusky, and two miles square on each side of the Rapids of the Sandusky and also the port of Detroit from the mouth of the River Racine six miles up the south bank of the river, six miles northwest and six miles west until it strikes Lake St. Clair at the port of Michele Mackinack and twelve miles square above the lake. Thus giving to the Indian all right to settle and hunt on lands north of a boundary running from a line drawn from the Cuyahoga River to Sandusky, then to the rapids of the Maumee, then west to Fort Wayne, then up the Maumee river. Then along the south margin of the lake to Cuyahoga River, reserving lands at the

CITY VIEW FROM COURT HOUSE TOP.

mouth of the Sandusky and rapids of Sandusky, *and all south of that* being surrendered by the Indians to the United States.

On the 31st of January 1776, another treaty was made at Fort Finney, on the Ohio River near the mouth of the Great Miami River, between George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Samuel H. Parsons, commissioners of the United States and the Delawares, Wyandots and Shawanees by which the Shawanees acknowledged the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereign of all the territory ceded to them by the treaty of Peace between them and the kings of Great Britain January 15, 1784.

The Wabash Indians were not at this treaty growing out of a spirit of hostility among the savages fostered by the English sub-agents who were opposed to any treaty.

Those Indians who had not come in to sign the treaty were not disposed to cease hostilities and Congress on the application of the Governor of Virginia at once sent two companies down to the falls of the Ohio to protect the inhabitants; and on the 30th of June authorized the raising of militia in Kentucky and the invasion of the country of the hostiles under command of a United States officer, and before winter a thousand men gathered at the falls under command of Gen. George Rogers Clark and marched to Vincennes on the Wabash. Here they remained inactive nine days waiting the arrival of provisions when becoming restive and losing confidence in the General whose mind seemed confined by some disability, they refused obedience to him and returned home.

Subsequently another expedition under General Logan marched against the Shawnees who had violated the treaty, wasted their crops and burned their towns.

Thus it will be seen that for years the United States had been continually engaged in making treaties with the Indians, only to be broken.

A close examination of the history and title of the Indians to the Northwestern territory, I think will convince any unprejudiced mind that none of them had any title or claim whatever to it, except such as they obtained it by the massacre of a weaker tribe which had no other titled than that of a squatter, a title which they were afraid to assert against a stronger and more warlike title, and so the whole extent of the territory was used as hunting and fishing grounds as by common consent, the only bond of union among them being when they united to resist the occupancy of the territory by the whites. The title of the United States was good without any treaty with the Indians.

In the meantime other complications of a most interesting and important character had taken place. Spain had in 1780 asserted her determination to claim control of the Mississippi River, had attacked Fort St. Joseph and taken it and possession of the northwest in the nameof her king. On the 15th

of February 1781, Congress instructed Mr. Jay the Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Madrid not to insist on the use of the Missippi River by America if a treaty could not be affected without giving it up, and through the year 1782 Spain backed by France, labored not only to induce the United States to give up the Mississippi River, but a great part of the west.

In 1785 Don Diego Gardoqui as a representative of Spain appeared before Congress and Mr. Jay as Secretary of Foreign Affairs and was authorized to negotiate, and negotiations were commenced.

Mr. Jay had asked special instruction of Congress, as while he urged the great importance of a commercial treaty with Spain, yet he was strongly opposed to surrendering the navigation of the Mississippi River to her, and the Spanish Ambassador said Spain would never surrender the right to absolute control over it. Mr. Jay then proposed making a treaty for twenty-five or thirty years and during that time (without abandoning our claim,) yielding the use of the river to Spain below the boundary of the United States. This was bitterly opposed in Congress, but the opponents were overthrown and Mr. Jay authorized to continue the negotiations without insisting on the immediate right to the river. But Mr. Jay would not consent to surrendering our right exclaiming, "*poor as we are, yet I know we shall be rich; I would rather ogree with Spain to buy at a just price the whole of her right to the Mississippi River, than sell a drop of its water. A neighbor might as well ask me to sell my street door.*"

Franklin wrote to say "Spain has taken four years to consider whether she will treat with us or not; give her forty and *let us in the meantime mind our own business.*"

During these attempts at negotiations the wildest excitement prevaded the whole west. The people were determined that the right to navigate the Mississippi should never be surrendered to Spain or any other nation. Under the direction of Gen. Clark it was determined to garrison Vincennes; Spanish property was seized; soldiers enrolled and steps taken to hold a *peace* council with all the Indian tribes.

A circular addressed to Congress, embodying the views of the people and their determination was distributed. "It declared our situation is as bad as can be; therefore every exertion to retrieve our circumstances must be *manly, eligible and just.*"

We can raise twenty thousand troops this side of the Allegheny and Apalachean mountains, and the annual increase of them by emigrants from other parts, is from two to four thousand. We have taken all the goods belonging to the Spanish merchants of Port Vincennes and the Illinois, and determined they shall not trade *up* the river, provided they will not let us trade *down* it. Preparations are now making here (if necessary) to drive the Spanish from their settlements at the mouth of the Mississippi. In case we are not countenanced and succored by the United States (if we need it)

our allegiance *will be thrown off*, and some other power applied to. Great Britain stands ready with open arms to receive and support us. They have already offered to open their resources for our supplies. When once united to these relations, farewell, a long farewell to your boasted greatness." "The Province of Canada, and the inhabitants of these waters, will be able to conquer you."

You are as ignorant of this country as Great Britain was of America. These are hints, which if rightly improved, may be of some service; if not blame yourselves for it."

On the 26th of April 1787 Congress disavowed the taking possession of Vincennes and ordered the troops of the United States to disperse the unauthorized intruders and take possession. Kentucky and Virginia having passed strong resolutions against giving up the right to the Mississippi River, the people so bitterly opposing it and Jay refusing to make a treaty on that ground, no further steps were taken in that regard. But a treaty was subsequently made by Washington with Spain, by which the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

Congress by resolution of September 16th, 1776 and August 12th 1780, had promised land bounties to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army who should continue in the service until the close of the war, or until discharged by Congress. After peace had been declared in 1783, Gen. Rufus Putnam sent to President Washington a memorial signed by a large number of Revolutionary officers and soldiers, asking that their lands might be given to them out of the Northwest territory and suggested to Washington that they would prove the most useful settlers of that region. That as the Indians were yet very troublesome on the frontiers, it would be wise to have a line of fortifications extending from the Scioto River to the Lakes, and these manned by old and tried Revolutionary veterans would serve the double purpose of keeping the Indians in subjection, while they themselves would aid in opening up the forest to cultivation, and thus induce further increase of population from the East to a more productive soil and climate. Washington in a message to Congress endorsed these views. But as Virginia and other states claimed to have some interest in the territory, Congress refused to do anything toward furthering the interest and wishes of the memorialists until these claims were relinquished. At length they were surrendered, the ordinance of 1787 adopted, providing that slavery should never exist in the territory nor in any state carved out of it. That morality and religion should form the foundation of the territory and states therein and that schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged, that the territory might be divided into six states, and providing for Legislative, Judicial and Executive officers to govern it.

And now began in earnest the settling of the state. Forty eight officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war who had served with honor during the

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war, marched over the mountains, took flatboats on the Ohio River and on the 7th of April 1788, landed at Marietta and proceeded to build fortifications for their protection, and homes in which to live, and adopted rules for their goverment until suitable officers should arrive.

As Governor of the new territory President Washington appointed Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a man in every way qualified for the position. Born at Thurso, in Carthness, Scotland in the year 1734, educated at the University at Edinburgh, studying the science of medicine under the famous physician Dr. William Hunter of London, his tastes yet lead him to that of arms. He became an ensign in the British army and in 1788 arrived at Amherst before Louisburg. There with Wolfe Moncton, Murray and Laurens he found his youthful ardor stirred to deeds of heroism, and for his part in the affair at Louisburg, a lieutenant's commission was issued to him and he assigned to the command of Gen. Wolfe who had been selected to reduce Quebec. On the 13th of September 1759, on the Plains of Abraham was decided the fate of the French nation in America and the thrilling history of that battle has embalmed in history, among the bravest of the brave, both the opposing leaders Wolfe and Montcon. In the fatal struggle on the Plain, Lieut. St. Clair seized the colors which had fallen from the hands of a dying soldier and bore them until the field was won by the British. St. Clair was in all the struggles and privations of the war until the French capitulated Sept. 8, 1760.

He then obtained a furlough, came to Boston, married Miss Phœbe Bayard an accomplished lady who brought as her marriage portion $70,000 and this with his own savings made him a wealthy man. Resigning his commission in the army, he moved to the Lagonia Valley in western Pennsylvania where he had a large tract of land, erected a fine residence and a grist mill, the first one in the valley, and entered actively into the duties of civil life in opening up and improving that most beautiful valley. He was appointed surveyor for the district of Cumberland, Justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and Common Pleas, member of the Governors Council.

When the differences arose between Great Britain and the Colonists, he at once espoused the side of the latter. Congress issue to him the commission of Colonel, and President Hancock addressed him a letter pressing him to come at once to Phiiadelphia and take his command. Although surrounded as he was with affluence, a rising and happy family, he at once bade them adieu and obeyed the summons, saying: "I hold that no man has a right to withhold his services when his country needs them. Be the sacrifice ever so great it must be yielded up on the altar of his country."

It would be interesting, had I time to follow in detail the various events in the life of St. Clair. He was in nearly all the battles of the Revolution side by side with Washington, rose rapidly to the post of Major General for meritorious services, honored by the warm friendship of Washington which

he never lost: a friend and assistant of Lafayette, President of the Continental Congress. Handsome in form, dignified in bearing, he was a national leader winning all hearts. He was brave in battle and fertile in resources. His character is well illustrated by an incident. When our army was in the dead of winter at night pressing on the attack of Princeton, one of the officers rode up and informed him that the guns of his command could not be fired because their powder was all wet, and inquired of the General what he should do, "*Push on and charge bayonets*" was the ready response.

By accepting the Governorship of the Northwestern territory he sacrificed his fortune, the comforts of his home and brilliant political prospects there. He arrived at Marietta on the 9th of July 1788 and organized the new territory in September.

Judge John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, who had been a delegate in Congress and was now Chief Justice of that state made application to the Government in August 1787 for the purchase of a large body of lands lying at the mouth of the Big Miami, thence up the Ohio to the mouth of the Little Miami so as to include a million of acres, and after repeated negotiations supposing his contrast closed, he started for the new purchase in July 1788, with a train of fourteen four-horse wagons and sixty persons to seek locations. He came over the Allegheny mountains and by way of Pittsburgh and Wheeling in flatboats, stopping a brief time at Marietta to confer with the inhabitants there and then came down the river to the mouth of the Little Miami River and exploring the interior of the country afterwards settled at North Bend sixteen miles below Cincinnati.

On the 28th of December 1788, Isreal Ludlow, Matthias Denman, Robert Patterson, Joel Williams and twenty-three others amid floating ice that covered the river from shore to shore landed at Cincinnati and proceeded to lay out and survey the town.

In the meantime the Indians became very restive under the now apparent determination of the whites to make large and permanent settlements in the territory.

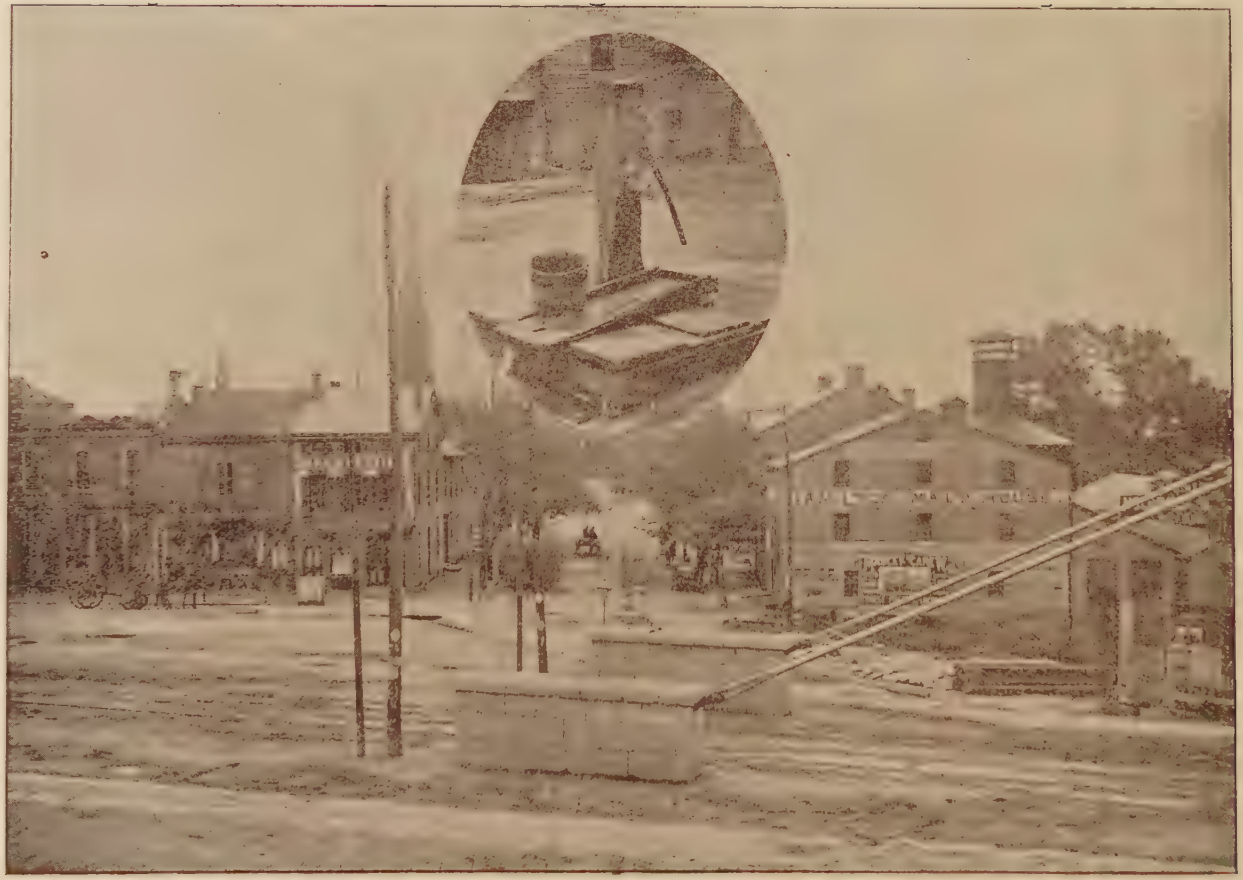
So far as history records there had not at any time been in Ohio or Kentucky before that any large or permanent settlements of Indians below a line drawn from Erie, Pennsylvania through where Cleveland now is, through Sandusky, and below Fort Meigs on the Maumee River to Fort Wayne and then to Chicago. The country below was a hunting and fishing ground, claimed by several tribes as I have before said, but each fearing to risk the vengence of the others by taking exclusive possession. The small settlements on the Miamis, Scioto and Muskingum rivers and at Wapokonetta, Laramie and other points seemed more like sentinel posts, to watch the encoachments of other tribes or that of the whites.

The chief headquarters of the various tribes were along the lakes and especially so after the treaty of 1788 restricting them within their boundaries,

At the junction of the Auglaize and St. Mary's now Defiance, they had a large village; seven large villages between that and the neighborhood of Fort Wayne the *Capital*, where was the Great Miami villages at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers. Their lines of fortification were established at every important point, and these were their permanent habitations, drawing supplies of ammunition and other necessaries from the St. Lawrence River at Quebeck or Montreal, and from the French or English as each had control. Thence they sallied East, South and West down the various streams, and by portages across the land from one river to another down the various streams leading to the Ohio and Mississippi River, when going on the expeditions of war or the chase, and thither as to a citadel they returned bringing back the trophies of the war or the chase.

From these strong holds they sent out predatory bands to attack all the settlements in Ohio, and to prevent its permanent occupancy by the whites. To meet these attacks and keep the Indians in subjection, it was determined by the general Government to establish a fort at the best and most convenient point on the Ohio River, as a basis of supply of military aid. The site was selected in 1780 by Capt Strong, Lieut. Kingsbury, Ensign Hartshorn, Capt. Ferguson and Major Doughty, who came down from Fort Harmer with seventy men to clear the ground and erect the Fort. The site selected was opposite the mouth of the Licking at what now is the territory in Cincinnati bounded by Broadway and Ludlow Streets, and Third and Fourth Streets. Gen. St. Clair arrived Jan. 2, 1790, and named it Fort Washington, and thenceforth for a number of years it was the headquarters of the United States Army in the West, and from it all military expeditions started. During this year, the Indians seemed bent on annihilating every settlement by torch, tomahawk and scalping knife. All efforts at peace or reconciliation appeared useless and the government determined to send a force into their stronghold at Fort Wayne to inflict severe chastisement on them, Gen. Harmer, a brave and meritorious officer was sent with 320 regular troops from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and 1133 drafted militia from Pennsylvania and Kentucky. He proceeded on his toilsome journey and on the 30th of September, 1790, arrived at the Indian towns on the Maumee River, near Fort Wayne and destroyed a number of villages and laid waste their corn fields. On returning he was attacked by a large number of Indians firing from their ambush, and compelled to retreat to Fort Washington, after having lost a large number of men. This has been called in history "*Harmers Defeat*," but General William H. Harrison, after fully examining the evidence, declares it was not a defeat, but that Harmer was a brave and patriotic officer and had completely accomplished the purpose for which he went and that he made so brave a defense that the Indians had nothing to boast of, inasmuch as they made no effort to attack or even to harass the army in its return to Fort Washington.

Gen. Harmer had in the Revolutionary war acquired the confidence in



PRESENT SITE OF OLD FORT. PUMP IN WELL OF FORT.

a very high degree not only of Washington, but of Wayne and Mifflin and an exaggerated account of his defeat was the cause of his having been suspended from his command by Gen. St. Clair and leaving for Philadelphia. The account of this defeat as it was called, struck terror to all the territory, it revived the old cry that "it had become a slaughter house."

The Government became alive to the real danger and determined to send Colonel Thomas Proctor as messenger to the western Indians with offers of peace and to be accompanied by some of the Iriquois chiefs favorable to America; and also to organize an army in the west to strike the Wea, Miami and Shawnee towns, in case the peace message failed. His efforts did fail. He had obtained the consent of a number of Iroquois chiefs to go with him, provided a passage could be had by water; but the British commander at Niagara would not allow an English vessel to be hired to convey the Ambassador up Lake Erie, and as no other could be obtained the matter failed. To show the feeling of Col. Gordon the British commander, he wrote a letter to Capt. Brant, the mohawk chief, saying the American states "wish to impress the Indians with their own consequence and of the little influence they would willingly believe we possess. Had they requested the British government to bring about peace the measure would have been fully accomplished long before this. Yes they would have had such a peace as the "Lion maketh with the Lamb."

On the 4th of March, 1791, under an act of Congress, President Washington appointed Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Major General of all the troops to be employed on the frontiers, with directions from Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, to march to the frontiers Country, and endeavor to effect a just, liberal and lasting peace with all the tribes, but failing in this to use such coercive means as he saw proper and had the means of using, and he was authorized to establish such posts to communicate with Fort Washington, on the Ohio as he might judge proper. At the same time an expedition was ordered to be made by Gen. Charles Scott of Kentucky, against the Indians on the Wabash.

Gen. St. Clair began to organize his forces. All necessary material of men, horses and ammunition were being received at Pittsburgh with intention to be ready to march by the Fourth of July. Gen. St. Clair arrived at Fort Washington on the 15th of May, and found that the entire troops of the United States in the West numbered only two hundred and sixty-four privates and officers. This was doubled by the middle of July.

Gen. Richard Butler was appointed second in command, and was employed in raising recruits, but there was no money to pay them, nor to provide provisions. Everything in the Quarter-Masters department was deficient in quanity and quality, the powder poor or injured, the arms and accountrements out of repair, and no tools to repair them. The troops from Pittsburgh were detained upon the River and gathered slowly in detach-

ments at Fort Washington, and to remove them from the temptation of intemperance which abounded in the vicinity of the Fort, Gen. St. Clair ordered their removal to Ludlow Station, now the upper part of Cincinnati, near College Hill, junction on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. Here the Army remained until the 17th of September.

As a precautionary measure, the point to which the Army was to march being at a great distance through a pathless wilderness, he determined to erect Forts at suitable points for furnishing supplies to the troops, for their shelter and also for the protection of the settlers, if any were in that neighborhood. His engineers had already marked out a site at the crossing of the Miami where Hamilton now stands. Capt. John Armstrong who afterwards commanded at this Fort was here on the 2nd and 3rd of August. On the 30th of August, Gen. St. Clair directed Major Hamktramc ' to move with the troops under his command as soon as the surveyors return from the Miami and report that the route from the Camp to the bank of that river is laid out, move by either of the two lines Mr. Gano has marked out; open a road for the passage of the artillery and two pieces will be sent to you; Choose a defensible position such as may admit the troops of about three hundred men now here under command of Colonel Darke." His directions for building the Fort are interesting and explicit. "Major Ferguson has orders to mark out the ground for a small fort to be enclosed with pickets. You will employ all the men that can possibly be spared for that purpose, in cutting down pickets, pointing them, and carrying to the place where they are to be put up, agreeable to such directions as Major Ferguson may give. The work will require about twelve hundred pickets. It is my idea that the best way to get it soon finished, is to give the men an easy task for the day and when they have performed it, that they should be dismissed. I suppose three men will very easily cut down, butt and point five pickets, and that seven more, (six of whom with handspikes) will carry them to the ground. If the working parties, then, are divided into squads of ten men, in every one of which there should be three good axe men, and furnished with poles the exact length the pickets are to be cut to, and a sufficient number of officers and non commisioned officers to over see them, the business would be very soon completed and I take the liberty to recommend this method."

But alas the *very* soon completion did not come. Gen. Knox Secretary of War was urging and pressing St. Clair to move and on the 24th of September wrote to the President that everything at Camp Ludlow was lovely, "that the horses for the Quarter Masters department for transporting the provisions and for the Artillery were provided, and the artillery and ammunition for the infantry were in readiness and the troops which had assembled on the 15th of *August*, had on *that day moved forward* to the crossing of Miami and reached the first post of communication."

But alas, military matters and army contractors were as uncertain in

those days as in late years. When the sanguine Secretary of War was contemplating, Gen. St. Clair and his hosts at Fort Hamilton, the General was at Fort Washington, and there for more than a month after until the 18th of September, and instead of the rosy color of the readiness of Camp, equipage for soldiers to march, the actual condition as testified to by Major Zeigler was "the pack saddles were too large," the tents infamous, ends being made of crocus" "many hundred dozens of cartridges destroyed," and "the troops not being kept dry were sick in great numbers," "that the clothing for the levees was infamous, as many who arrived at Fort Washington were almost naked" "the powder was tried and found very weak," "that it would carry a ball but a small distance compared with genuine powder," "the axes were too soft and when used would bend up *like a dumpling*," "the hospital stores were particularly bad."

"That Gen. St. Clair was the first up in the morning, going from shop to shop to inspect the preparations and was extremely uneasy at the delay and bad condition of affairs. He was really chief artisan and superitended the construction and repair of everything."

But on the 17th of September about three hundred men did start from Fort Ludlow to build Fort Hamilton and were occupied fifteen days in partially building it. Gen. St. Clair said of it, that early in September 1791 under the superintendency of Gen. Butler, Col. Drake and Gibson a fort was laid out on the ground previously reconnoitered to cover the passage of the Miami River, and to form the first link in the chain of communication between Fort Washington and the ultimate object of the campaign. It was a stockade work about fifty yards square, with four bastions, and platforms for cannon on two of them.

On the 30th of September the fort being nearly completed two pieces of artillery were placed upon it and it was named "*Fort Hamilton*," in honor of Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury; At what exact date the *balance* of the army left Camp Ludlow for Fort Hamilton the historians differ, and there is much confusion in their statements.

Their march evidently was a slow one, leaving Ludlow their course was across through what is now Spring Grove Cemetery thence up the Winton Road on to Hamilton, encamping first on the prairie south of the fort, and about where the — ——— church now stands.

Their march was through a heavily timbered country, the season was wet, and they were ordered to cut the road twenty feet wide for ninety miles, this, and the building of bridges, greatly delayed them. One day it is said, they marched but a mile and a half, and beside this there was a great scarcity of provisions, the men were frequently on half allowance, and they waited until the Quarter-Master went back and hurried it up.

When the army arrived here, it consisted of only two thousand men instead of three thousand effectives promised by the government. A general

ROSS STREET.

description of the fort I take from the history of Butler County. The site selected was immediately on the bank of the river. The upper end of the fort was nearly opposite to where the east end of the bridge from High St. on the Miami River is, and the lower part where the United Presbyterian Church now stands. The ground was then thickly covered with timber, the first thing done was to clear the ground of timber for two or three hundred yards all around. The fort was a stockade work, the whole circuit of which was about one thousand feet, throughout the whole extent of which a trench three feet deep was dug to set in the pickets. The fort was on the first bank of the river, the second bank where the Court House now stands being considerably elevated and within point blank shot, rendered it necessary to have the pickets so high on the land side as to prevent the enemy from seeing in. Four good bastions were made of trunks of trees, one at the northeast angle in High Street, south of where the Post Office now is, north of First Street, on this was a high platform to scour the country and another was on the bastion toward the river to command the ford (which was then opposite the lower part of the town) and the river up and down. Barracks were erected inside for the accommodation of the officers and the one hundred men. Two store houses, a guard room and some other necessary buildings were erected. The magazine stood at the southeast of the fort near where the United Presbyterian Church now stands. It was built of large square timber, the sides coming close together, and covered with a hip roof. It was used for a jail for many years after the organization of Butler County.

The officers mess room stood near the rear end of the Universalist Church. It was a frame building, forty feet long and twenty feet wide and weatherboarded with rough plank and set on wooden blocks three feet high. The planks for platform, gates and other work and barracks were sawed by the men with a whip saw, often in the work of getting out timber they had only one axe for three men. General Richard Butler 2nd. in command and Capt. Denny, Aid-de camp to Gen. St. Clair joined the army here September 27th, and the army was inspected and mustered by Col Mentgez, inspector of the army. While they lay here, fifty seven horses were stolen by the Indians in one drove, and on the night of the 3d of October, the night before the army marched, twenty-one men deserted. The army marched on the 4th of October leaving a detachment of troops at the fort to garrison it, under command of Capt John Armstrong.

Gen. St Clair returned to Fort Washington to organize some militia from Kentucky. On the morning of October 4th at eight o'clock the army started under command of Gen. Richard Butler. They crossed the river opposite the lower end of Hamilton and marched a mile and a half to Two Mile Creek and camped on lands since owned by Mr. McClelland. The country was entered unknown to the army, no person with it had ever been through it.

The order of march as directed by Gen. St. Clair was "1st. a small party

of riflemen, with Surveyor John S Gano to mark the course of the road; 2nd. the road cutters with soldiers to protect them; 3d. the advanced guard; 4th. the army in two columns, with one piece of artillery in front, one in the center, and one in the rear of each column. In the space between the two columns was to march the remaining artillery, designed for the forts to be erected, then the horses with the tents and provisions, then the cattle with their guards who were to remove them in case the enemy appeared. Beyond the columns at the distance of about one hundred yards, was to march the cavalry in file, and beyond them at the same distance, a party of riflemen and scouts for escorts, and then other riflemen to follow the rear guard at a proper distance."

This was a most admirable order for watching an enemy and if necessary forming immediately into battle order.

But this order was changed by Gen. Butler so as to compel the troops to march in one line which required a road to be opened forty feet wide.

October 5th they marched over the hill to Four Mile Creek and encamped where the Fearnot mill has since been built, thence to Seven Mile and encamped on the east side in the southeast of Sec. 24 on lands of Robert Lytle, in Milfotd Township and gave the names to the streams corresponding with the distances from Fort Hamilton, they continued their march north near the east line of Milford Township.

Gen. St. Clair rejoined the army on the 8th and disapproved of the change of the order of march as made by Gen. Butler. Gen. Butler apologized and gave his reasons for the change, which were not satisfaciory to Gen. St. Clair, who however permitted it to remain for some days as it might have a bad effect on the officers to see the Commanding Generals disagree, but directed as they advanced into the country where the enemy was likely to be, the original order of march should be resumed.

On the 12th of October they reached a point six miles south of Greenville, Darke County, and began the erection of Fort Jefferson an earth work, (now a station on the Cincinnati, Jackson & MackinawR. R.) it was completed, and on the 24th the toilsome march through the wilderness began with very hard rains every night. Gen. St. Clair whose duties through the summer had been very severe, was suffering from severe indispositions, provisions were scarce, the roads wet and heavy, the troops marching with mud and difficulty, seven miles a day; the militia d serting sixty at a time; thus toiling along, their numbers lessening by sickness, desertion; and troops sent to arrest deserters, they on the 3rd of November arrived at a branch of the Wabash River where the town of Fort Recovery now is, in Mercer County, 29 miles from Fort Jefferson and on the banks of the creek the army reduced to about fourteen hundred men encamped in two lines.

The spies of the enemy were everywhere about them; on the 11th fresh

trails discovered; also at twelve. On the 26th a party sent out to reconnoite, saw five, who escaped. On the night of 29th the whole army awakened, by the sentinel who saw an Indian. On the 28th four of the reconnoitering party were fired on and two killed, one of the others getting into camp and the other missing. On the 30th first signs of Indians skulking around in considerable numbers They had evidently watched and followed our troops all along their march and had made preparations for their attack when a suitable opportunity occurred, for on the morning of the 4th of November, just at daylight, the whole camp was aroused by the attack from a large body of Indians variously estimated from one to three thousand. The troops defended as well as they could the sudden attack, but the slaughter was terrible. The whole camp, which extended 350 yards in length, was completely surrounded and attacked on all sides; the Indians not showing themselves, but firing from the ground. The slaughter was terrible, and our troops compelled to fly from all points; the camp and artillery abandoned, for not a horse was left alive to draw it off. The enemy pursued for four miles, and others returned to pillage and scalp. One Indian was heard to say afterwards that he tomahawked and scalped the wounded and dead until he was unable to raise his arm. Gen. St. Clair with difficulty was put on one of the few horses remaining but which could not be driven out of a walk, and barely escaped. The loss of our army was terrible. Among the killed were General Butler, Col. Oldham, Major's Ferguson, Hart and Clark; among the wounded: Col. Sayre, Lieut. Col's. Darke, Gibson, Major Butler and Aide-de camp Viscount McCartie.

There were killed 37 Officers and 550 Privates.

There were wounded 27 Officers and a large number of privates.

The whole country was shocked. Never had a disaster so terribly affected the public mind.

Back through Fort Jefferson and Hamilton on the frozen snow, came the almost naked, half-starved, wounded remainder of the army on its way to Fort Washington. The innumerable dead and dying lay scalped and mutilated on the battle-field; their only covering the white snow, which hid their gaping wounds and sightless eyeballs from the cold, cheerless winter sky, which had looked down so pitilessly on that fearful slaughter.

The effect on General Washington when he first learned of it was almost crushing, and his conduct then, as related by Mr. Lear, his private secretary, reveals the strong passions of the man, but which he almost always had under such severe control.

Mr. Lear says: "He paced the room in hurried strides. In his agony he struck his clenched hands against his fore-head with fearful force, and in a paroxism of anguish, exclaimed; 'that brave army! so officered, Butler! Ferguson! Kirkwood!—such officers are not to be replaced in a day. That brave army cut to pieces! oh, God!' Then turning to the secretary, who

stood amazed at a spectacle so unique as Washington in all his terrors, he continued. 'It was here, sir, in this very room that I conversed with St. Clair on the very eve of his departure for the west. I remarked, I shall not interfere, General, with the orders of General Knox and the War Department; they are sufficiently comprehensive and judicious, but as an old soldier, as one whose early life was particularly engaged in Indian warfare, I feel myself competent to counsel. General St. Clair, in three words, *beware of surprise!* trust not the Indian; leave not your arms for a moment, and when you halt for the night, be sure to fortify your camp—again, and again, General, beware of surprise. And yet that brave army surprised and cut to pieces, with Butler and an host of others slain, oh, God!' Here the struggle ended, as with mighty efforts the Hero chained down the rebellious giant of passion, and Washington became himself again. In a subdued tone of voice he proceeded. "But he shall have justice! yes, long, faithful and meritorious services have their claim. I repeat—he shall have justice!'"

His adopted son, George Washington Park Curtis, in relating this scene says:

"It serves to display this great man as nature had made him, with passions fierce and impetuous, which like the tornado of the tropics, would burst for awhile in awful grandeur, and then shone in higher relief, a serene and brilliant sky."

St. Clair, worn down by age, disease and the hardships of a frontier campaign, assailed by the press, and the current of popular feeling against him, went to Washington as to a shelter from the storm. With the old friendship Washington extended both hands to him, which St. Clair seized in both of his, and gave vent to his feelings with audible emotion which he could not control.

Yes, Washington did him justice. The old meritorious services were not forgotten, and he took him to his heart as of yore, and retained him as Governor of the Territory, which position he held until November, 1802 when he was removed by Thomas Jefferson. A commission of Congress sustained him in the charges made against him in regard to his conduct at his defeat.

General John S. Gano was sent by Col. Wilkinson at the head of fifty volunteers, among whom was Major William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States, to bury the dead at St. Clairs' defeat. They arrived there safely but found the great depth of snow prevented it, but they returned again afterwards and found the ground literally strewn with the dead. One soldier says he had counted over six hundred skulls, and the bodies were stripped of clothes and terribly mutilated.

The effect of this disaster was to strengthen the resolution of the people, Congress and the public authorities to crush by all means the Indian power. General Anthony Wayne, in 1792, was appointed Commander

of the Military Forces, instead of General St. Clair. He was regarded as one of the best Generals in the Revolutionary War. Irresistible in leading a charge, of great impetuosity of character, and who had distinguished himself at Brandywine. Germantown and Monmouth, and in the brilliant charge he led against Stony Point in 1779, at midnight with unloaded muskets, flints out and fixed bayonets, without firing a gun, he carried the fort and took 563 prisoners.

Thenceforth until the close of the war, Fort Hamilton became one of the most important military posts in the West. The brave and efficient officer Capt. John Armstrong was put in command, the garrison was enlarged and put in a state of perfect defense; parties were sent out from it every day to reconnoiter the neighboring woods; for the Indians were watching from beyond the river up and down it, every motion of the guards. Boats were ascending and descending the Miami with supplies from the Ohio River for the army, both here and at Dunlap Station, Fort Jefferson and Ft. St. Clair, and to the commander here was entrusted the duty of guarding the river and fords. He was to laad the pack horses with supplies for interior forts and stations and provide suitable escorts to guard them. He was by express to keep a constant communication with every part of the army from Ft. Washington to the extremest part, and to send relief as rapidly as possible to any point where danger of savage attack was imminent. He was to provide as far as possible forage for the horses, and the correspondence between him and the commander at Fort Washington is full of his accounts of the amount of hay he had cut from the adjacent prairies below the town, and the amoun he could supply to the troops. He was required to graze cattle and when fat kill them and send them to the forts. He was to make up and sign abstracts of contractors accounts.

He was to guard the river, to watch for crafts of Indians which silently came down from the head waters of the Miami and were hid in the foliage on the bank, while the owner went in quest of his victims.

The correspondence between the commanders here and Ft. Washington during this stormy period is worthy of being published and read by all.

May 1792, Capt. Armstrong writes to Col. Wilkenson in command of Ft Washington. On the evening of the 5th your letter was handed me by the Corporal conducting the escort. As Indians had shown themselves on the opposite shore for three succeeding days, I detained the escort until the evening of the 6th and in the intervval detached Lieut. Gaines with twenty men, five miles on the road leading to St. Clair with directions to recross Joseph's Creek and to form in ambuscade until the same party pass him, which promises an ample reward. The precaution was a wise one for half a mile from the post the escort saw an Indian endeavoring to shoot a deer with an arrow, and on discovering these he gave a yell which was answered by three or four others, the horse on which the express had been sent returned

riderless and at two o'clock a raft on which three or four Indians may have crossed the river floated past the fort. Such were the daily experiences at the fort.

Col. Wilkinson replies to Capt. Armstrong thanking him for the precaution he took to protect his convoy, saying: "*I love a man who thinks;* too *few do so,* and *none else should command.*

March 17, 1792, we have a letter from Capt. Armstrong to Gen. St. Clair informing him that Col. Wilkinson left Fort Hamilton at 10 o'clock yesterday with 200 men to establish an intermediate fort between this and Fort Jefferson. Amid all this constant care and watchfulness it is pleasant to read these letters to see how promptly and earnestly their duties were performed, and in what courteous language they addressed each other.

As a specimen of gallantry I doubt whether one from Capt. Armstrong to Mrs. Gen. St. Clair could be excelled by the most cultivated courtier. She had sent some garden and flower seed to him to be planted in the fort garden and he replies: "I hope, madam, this letter although out of the line of etiquette will not give offense. Unacquainted with the etiquette of addressing a lady, I have hopes, the language of my profession will not be offensive to the companion of a brother officer. Be pleased therefore, madam, to accept the thanks of my family, alias the mess, for your polite attention in sending us garden seeds, etc., and should we be honored by a visit from the donor, the flowers shall be taught to smile at your approach and droop as you retire. We beg you to accept in return a few venison hams which will be delivered to you by Mr. Hartshorne; they will require a little more pickle and some nitre. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

In the spring 1793, Capt. Armstrong much to the regret of Gen. Wayne resigned his position as commander of Fort Hamilton and returned to Columbia where he married and settled for many years. He was appointed Treasurer of the Northwest Territory in 1796 and again in 1799 and at the expiration of his term removed to a farm in Clark County, Indiana, where, he died in 1816, having sustained a character for the highest integrity patriotism and bravery. He was succeeded in Command by Major Rudolph a brave officer, but of a stern character, who arrived at the fort late in the fall of 1792 with a corps of men. It is said that he refused to suspend for a moment the sentence of death pronounced against seven young soldiers for desertion, although he knew an appeal for their case was pending before Col Wilkinson, but had them shot in the presence of four hundred soldiers where the church stands west of the Court House. A few moments after the death the messenger arrived with the reprieve of a portion of them. Gen Wayne was so incensed at his cruelty that he ordered his immediate resignation and dismissal. It is said that he afterward chartered a vessel and went on a trading expedition to England, but was captured by pirates and hung at the yard arm of his own vessel. In his stead Gen. Wayne appointed

Major Cass, a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary war and father of Gen. Lewis Cass, who commanded at the fort until it was abandoned. His career while here was marked by tact, courage and a close attention to every requirement which would aid the Commander-in Chief in his after successful campaigns

Gen Wayne proceeded to organize his army at Hobson Choice where the Gas Works and Union Depot now stands in Cincinnati, and after spending some time waiting the tardy action of Congress, and in drilling at Ludlow Station whence Gen. St. Clair started in 1791, left that station on the 7th of Oct. 1793, and cutting his way through the woods along where now lies Spring Grove Avenue, Elmwood, Carthage, Lockland over Foster Hill, Woodlawn, through Glendale and Springdale in Hamilton Co. along th course o the present turnpike arrived, at Fort Hamilton and encamped on the prairie a short distance below the town and threw up breastworks, which it is said could be seen for many years near Trabers Mills. Gen. Wayne then took nearly the line of march of Gen. St. Clair and arrived at Greenville on the 13th. Here he was joined by 1000 mounted Kentuckians. He sent forward and built and garrisoned Fort Recovery on the site of St. Clair's defeat. Gen. Wayne remained at Greenville until the 28th of July following, waiting attemps to make peace with the Indians, and preparing his forces for battle if these efforts failed. Thence he moved to the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize and built Fort Defiance. On the 20th of August 1794, he was victorious over the combined Indian forces at Fallen Timbers on the Maumee River near Perrysburg, and on the 3d of August 1795, concluded a peace with them by the treaty at Greenville. Being in bad health he started on his return to Pennsylvania, but died at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pennsylvania, Dec. 14, 1796 at the age of 51 years. He was at his own request buried at the foot of the flagstaff of the fort, and afterwards his son removed his remains to Radnor churchyard in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. While his name as Mad Anthony struck terror to the enemy, it was always a tower of strength to the American cause, and he will live in history as one ofthe ablest commanders of his time.

After the treaty at Greenville, in 1795, the army was disbanded and a number of the officers and soldiers returned to Hamilton, the only settlers living near them were said to be Charles Bruce on the river a mile and a half above the fort, and David Beaty who built a cabin on the bank of the pond one mile south of the fort.

Fort Hamilton was occupied as a garrison until the summer of 1796 when the public stores were sold at auction and the fort abandoned.

What grand historical recollections this old fort brings to the mind. The history of the men who commanded and controlled it and that of the country during the five years of its existence should be read by every lover

of his country. Through the most trying years of our country, they toiled bled and died to free this then a wilderness from savage power and open it up to civilization. The more than one hundred Vice-Presidents on this platform, each of whom was born in this county more than eighty years ago. I doubt not could tell you how their fathers and mothers handed down to them the history of those perilous times, and what security they felt when the government established Fort Hamilton; how their hearts sank within them at the news of St. Clair's defeat, and with what rejoicing they saw the strong, sturdy, determined face of Wayne, as he marched here on his way to retrieve that bloody defeat.

There is now a venerable lady on this platform, Mrs. Keck, 88 years old who at present is the only living person here who saw General Arthur St. Clair. Her husband was one of the musicians who played at his funeral.

The building of the fort here meant danger, war; its destruction, the signal of a glorious victory and *peace*. Thereafter its site was destined to be occupied by all the arts of peace and avenues of trade. The factory, mercantile house, the house of the laborer, the church, the school-house the temple of justice—what a transformation I see all around me; from the wilderness with the lurking savage, the frowning fort, the open-mouthedcan non, the armed soldier, to this scene of civilization. Immense factories, magnificient churches, and school-houses, this grand court house, railroads running through your midst carrying the commerce and passengers of the world to all depots, the electric roads carrying for a small fare, the twenty thousand inhabitants of your city to all parts of it, where their business, or pleasure, may call; and over your heads electric telephone wires are strung by which you can converse with each other for miles apart, and electric telegraph by means of which you may every hour touch the throbbing pulse of the world.

But the growth is not confined to your city. Your county is noted for the richness of its soil, and all over it one may travel for miles through the finest cultivated and improved farms of our state, passing through towns and villiages full of indnstrious people and happy homes.

Twelve miles north is Middletown, wilh its hydraulic works, manufac tories, electric lights, magnificient churches, school house and opera house handsome dwellings, one of the most enterprising manufacturing cities of our state; affording occupation and subsistance to a population of eight thousand.

A like distance west is the beautifnl village of Oxford, set as if on the very apex of the round globe. Celebrated for her educational institutes Female Seminaries, and that grand old college, Miami University; with the reminiscences clinging around it of Dr. Bishop, Scott, McGuffy, and many others, and from which have gone forth into high public life more men than

from any other educational institution west of the Alleghenies. You may call the rolls of her sons, and they answer *here*, from the pulpit, the United States Senate, the Governor's mansion, the highest seat in the arena of the lawyers; and from the chair of President of the United States, and over the hospitalities of the house his wife, the daughter of one of the Professors, who with the old cheerful face the boys fifty years ago so well remembered, Prof. Scott, now 92 years of age, watches his children and grand children as they frolic in that beautiful place.

Your people have ever answered to the call of your country for men to defend her. Many marched with St. Clair, Wayne and Harrison, and their bones lie mouldering at Ft. Recovery, Ft. Jefferson, Fallen Timbers, River Raisin, Tippecanoe, at Resaca and Moline Del Ray in Mexico, and on every battlefield of the War of the Rebellion, from Bull Run to Appomattox Court House; and when your mothers shall be called upon to produce their jewels, they can point to the green hillocks under which their sons lie and say they are hidden there until the great day when the Master shall make them up in his crown.

If I had time I would like to speak individually of the brave men and women who have toiled in different spheres to bring about this great transformation before me.—Of John Reily, member of the first Continental Convention of Ohio; famous teacher and Clerk of your Court for years.—Of Joseph Hough, the merchant, who for thirteen years annually bought his goods in Philadelphia, transported them over the Alleghany mountains in Cone stage wagons to Pittsburg, and down the Ohio on flat-boats to Cincinnati, and up to Hamilton in wagons; and in selling them, as money was scarce, took his pay in wheat, corn, pork and beef. He then packed and shipped it from this point in flat-boats down the Miami River to the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans and selling out for cash returned with it through the wilderness and many savage tribes, and then back again to Philadelphia for more goods. Such labor and perseverance exceeds anything, in the way of mercantile ventures of which I have ever read.—Of brave and upright Joel Collins.—Of James McBride, merchant, historian and architect.—Of Henry S. Earhart, John W. Erwin and John C. Skinner, all worthy to be mentioned as engineers who surveyed for your splendid system of hydraulics; and every railroad and turnpike in the county.—Of John Woods, eminent lawyer, who as Auditor of the State brought your financial matters out of chaos into shape, and who was fore-most in every matter pertaining to your interest.—William Bebb, lawyer and Governor of your State.—Of Lewis D. Campbell, Member of Congress, Minister to Mexico, and prominent in your business affairs. John B. Weller, Member of Congress and Governor of California.—Matthew and Thomas Hueston and Israel Paxton of Wayne's army, at the battle of Fallen Timbers.—Of Drs. Robert and David Millikin, prominent physicians—Of the many prominent

men in all departments, who in bygone years have labored to give character to your county.

I cannot close without speaking of the sad ending of the life of Gen. St. Clair. No man ever questioned his bravery, integrity or faithfulness to the cause of American liberty. For it he sacrificed all he had, a large fortune, domestic ease, the affection of the friends, and when the credit of the government would not enable him to provide supplies for his army, gave his own individual promise to pay what amounted to about five thousand dollars, for which his home and lands which had cost him fifty thousand dollars were sold. The government under one pretext or another refused to reimburse him, although his claim was strongly urged by Henry Clay, Gen. Wm. H Harrison and many others of the best men of the nation. He finished his career at 81 years, the keeper of a wayside inn, a log cabin on Chestnut Ridge, Pennsylvania, having for a long time been in the most abject want Of the pension of sixty dollars per month wrung from Congress from very shame, not one cent reached him, for it was seized by a hard hearted creditor at the very door of the Treasury.

These three days of the celebration of your centennial, will be an inspiration to your children and to all who shall come here after this day. It will teach them to read what their pioneer forefathers and mothers have done and suffered, that this land might be made a goodly heritage for them; and as they read the many incidents as related by the speakers on this occasion, and by the long list of men who for more than four score years have lived and grown up here, in what was so dense and hostile a wilderness, they will thank God, as we do here today, that we are a *People* and have such a Nation and history of which to be proud.

PART III.

HAMILTON:

— ITS —

Municipality, Churches, Schools AND Courts

HAMILTON, OHIO.

G. A. R. LOT, GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

HAMILTON:—Its Municipality.

BY L. M. LARSH.

THE City of Hamilton, now containing a prosperous population of upwards of 20,000, is comprised of what was formerly the villages of Hamilton and Rossville. Hamilton was laid out and platted by Isreal Ludlow on the 17th day of December, 1794, and was called "Fairfield," but the name was shortly afterwards changed to "Hamilton," and was, in the year 1810, was incorporated under that name by a special act of the Ohio Legislature. Soon after Ludlow laid out the village it was determined to establish the county seat of Butler County at Hamilton, and, by way of inducement to secure the County Seat, Ludlow set apart for the use of the County for public buildings, the square now occupied by the Court House and surrounding park; and for a church and cemetery the square in the Fourth ward now occupied as "Ludlow Park."

The village of Rossville was laid out and platted on March 14th 1801, by Jacob Burnett, John Sutherland and others.

The villages of Hamilton and Rossville constituted separate municipalities until the annexation of Rossville to Hamilton, in the year 1854.

On the 17th day of January, 1827, the Ohio Legislature passed an act incorporating the "Towns of Hamilton and Rossville," and provided for separate organizations. No preceeding or action of any kind was ever had under the law.

The villages continued their separate existences until their consolidation in the year 1854. There was nothing peculiar or worthy of note in their administration prior to the ordinances adopted for annexation. Unless it be a fact that a generous fraternal rivalry existed between the citizens of the respective villages.

The vote taken on the first Monday of April, 1854, on the proposition to annex the village of Rossville to the village of Hamilton resulted as follows to-wit:

In Hamilton, for annexation	- - - -	331 votes
" " against "	- - - -	149 "
In Rossville, for annexation	- - - -	159 "
" " against "	- - - - -	80 "

making in the two villages a majority of 261 votes in favor of the proposition

in a total of 719 votes cast.

After consolidation a new organization for the government of Hamilton was effected under the general statutes of the state regulating municipal corporations. From the village the municipality became a town, and thence forward was designated as the town of Hamilton. The town was divided into three wards, one west of the Miami river and two east of the river, High street being their dividing line. A Mayor, Marshal and Town Council of two members from each ward, were elected, and the government of the town was duly inaugurated, and was continued as such until by progress and increase of its population to 5,000 as required by law, the Town of Hamilton became the City of Hamilton in the year 1857.

It belonged to the grade of cities designated in the Statute of Ohio, as second class, and under the present statute of the state, classifying municipal corporations, Hamilton is a city of the second class and third grade.

The several census taken by the United States shows the following as the population of Hamilton and Rossville combined until the consolidation in 1854, and thereafter of the City of Hamilton, to-wit:

In the year	1810	294
" " "	1820	660
" " "	1830	1,701
" " "	1840	2,345
" " "	1850	3,021
" " "	1860	7,232
" " "	1870	11,081
" " "	1880	12,122
" " "	1890	17,565

In the year 1812 a branch of the notorious and powerful secret oath bound political Tammany Society of New York City, was organized here, called "Wigwam No. 9." Its object was to control and manage the municipal affairs of Hamilton and Rossville, and also the official affairs of Butler County.

Although iniquitous while it continued, the Society did not exercise any lasting deleterious effects, and passed out of existence in the year 1816.

From its commencement Hamilton has had a constant, healthy growth, and its govermental and material interests have been more than ordinarily successful, as compared with other municipalities, similarly situated.

No calamity has ever occurred to mar its steady and uniform growth, it has excellent streets and sidewalks with properly laid crossings at their intersections; and the greater portion of the streets of the City are drained by surface drainage into the river, and consequently the general sanitary condition of the City is excellent, and the death rate of the population unusually low. The fire department is wisely and economically managed, and has ever been so efficient that no fire seriously disastrous has ever occured within the city.

The Hamilton Water Works.

From the first settlement of this city, wells had been the general reliance for a supply of water for domestic purposes. Of course in recent years, it became evident that this source was peculiarly liable to contamination from the worst forms of sewerage. For years the subject had been a matter of discussion and apprehension. In April 1882, the council appointed a committee of prominent citizens to consider the propriety of erecting a city hall and other buildings, but it reported that the most urgent project was suitable water works. This general conviction was confirmed by two reports made by Prof. Robt. B. Warder, an expert chemist, dated April 30th, and August 3rd of that year. On the 31st of the following October, Council by ordinence decided to submit to the decision of the qualified voters of the city, at a special election to be held November 22nd, the proposition to issue bonds to the extent of $300,000 for water-works purposes. This election however, was not held, because of a doubt touching the legality of such action.

It was decided that an enabling act by the Legislature of the state would be necessary. Such an act was passed by the Legislature on the 15th day of March, 1883. It made provision for the issue of bonds, not to exceed the sum of $300,000, payable after ten years, and due after thirty years from their date.

The rate of interest fixed was not to exceed six per cent. per annum. An ordinance was passed by the City Council April 24, 1883, providing for the issue of the bonds as authorized.

Three of the trustees of the Water Works, namely, Herman Reutti, Asa Shuler and Jos. B. Hughes, were chosen at the municipal election on the 2nd of April, to serve one, two and three years respectively in their order. On the 10th of April their bonds were approved in the sum of tweniy-five hundred dollars and on the following day they organized by electing Asa Shuler, President, and Jos. B. Hughes, Secretary. On the 17th of the same month J. D. Cook, of Toledo, was employed as consulting engineer at three thousand dollars and necessary travelling expenses as compensation in gross, and he was at once authorized to advertise for bids. Within thirty days T. E. Crider, was employed as engineer in charge of the work, and Ira S. Millikin was chosen Secretary for one year, at a salary of nine hundred dollars.

On May 30th, 1883, bids were opened and on the next day a contract for the entire work was awarded to D. F. Minnehan, for $285,951. Minute provisions were made as to pipes, valves, hydrants, &c., and the contractor was required to give bond in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The contract and bond were approved June 8th, and the contractor was authorized to sub-let contracts for different portions of the work, namely, water pipes, pipe laying, valves, hydrants and pumps.

It seems as impossible for any new undertaking to succeed without injunctions and litigations, as it is for children to escape teething and whoop-

ing-cough. Our water works enterprise had the usual experience, but in rather mild form. All natural and legal obstacles were overcome and on July 19, 1884, the water was pumped for the first time. The citizens of Hamilton were by resolution of the board of trustees allowed the free use of water until the first of the following October. From this date the works have been in satisfactory operation. The reservoir on Wilson's Hill was completed so that the water was pumped to it on the 26th of September, 1884.

Final settlement was made with the contractor January 12, 1885.

New boilers and other machinery soon became necessary, and authorized by a special act of the Legislature, the trustees issued $15,000 (Fifteen Thousand Dollars) in bonds and in the Spring of 1887, the boilers were put in place.

The method of pumping from a great well sunk in the drift gravel proved unsatisfactory, and in the summer of 1887, twenty "driven wells" were constructed, from which a supply has since been obtained.

Since the expenditures above noted the service has been satisfactory, and the income has paid all current expenses, and in addition, has provided for the needed extension of the works. New wells have recently been sunk and an inexhaustible supply of most excellent water has been obtained free of any possible contamination from surface influences. No city in Ohio has a better and cheaper supply of pure water and they are exclusively owned and operated by the city.

City Gas Works.

The City of Hamilton owns and operates the works from which gas is supplied to all private consumers, and to street lamps. Thus far, the experiment has been satisfactory and profitable.

The project for public ownership of the Gas Works first took shape in 1887 88. At that time John Dirk was President of the City Council and J. J. McMaken was City Clerk. The committee of council which had the matter immediately in charge, was composed of S. S. Williamson, Jos. H. Long, Geo. T. Reiss, and Edward E. Hull was City Solicitor.

In response to a general public demand, an ordinance was prepared by the City Solicitor by the direction of the Committee on Gas, and passed by the City Council February 28, 1888. This ordinance provided merely for submitting to a popular vote, the question of erecting or purchasing gas works to be operated by the City. The vote was taken at the general municipal election in the followtng April, and the project was approved by a large majority. In pursuance of this popular decision, an ordinance was passed September 4th, 1888, submitting to a popular vote, the question of issuing bonds to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the erection of gas works. The scheme for purchasing was no longer entertained. The vote was taken at the general election on the 6th of November 1888, and resulted as follows:

For the issue of bonds, 2,412
Against " " " 59

The bonds thus authorized were issued pursuant to an ordinance passed December 18, 1888. They bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, are in denominations of $1,000 each, falling due at various dates, from fourteen to twenty-nine years, after issue, but the city reserved the privilege of redemption at any time after twenty years.

This preliminary work was not completed without delays and strenuous contests in the Courts. The Gas Company which had, ever since 1856, supplied the City, exhausted all legal means of preventing the erection of the new works. An injunction which was successfully refused by Judge Van Deveer of Hamilton, and Judge Sater of Greenville, was finally obtained from Judge Doane at Wilmington. As this injunction was issued a short time before the date fixed for the issue of bonds, it was modified by the action of Judge VanDeveer so as to allow the election to proceed. By consent, the questions involved were taken to the Circuit Court of the State, which decided in favor of the City's right to own and operate gas works.

The subsisting contract between the City and the Gas Company was limited to January 1st, 1889. The council refused to make any other contract, and by resolution instructed the Gas Company to furnish no more gas The old Company thereupon petitioned the United States Court for an order compelling the City to receive and pay for the gas. The decision in this case by Judge Sage, of Cincinnati, was in favor of the City. Further appeal upon questions of law was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Shortly after the election, authorizing the issue of bonds, the old Company instituted divers suits which were dismissed finally at its cost. At last the Gas Company filed a petition in the quo warranto in the Supreme Court of the State. The contention in the proceeding was that the bonds had not been legally issued, and that the ordinances preliminary to the erection of the gas plant, were not supported by due authority of the State. The Supreme Court decided this case in November 1889, holding every point in favor of the City, and sustaining all the municipal acts.

The council employed James R. Smedberg as Consulting Engineer, who under date of April 19th, 1889, submitted an estimate fixing the net cost of he works at $140,000. Robert Allstattr, Herman Reutti and John Schwartz were elected by Council, as Trustees of the Gas Works. They organized by choosing Robert Allstatter President, and Willard Smyers Secretary.

Mr. Smedberg was appointed Engineer with a compensation of 5 per cent of the net cost, he to pay his own assistants.

The first fires were lighted under the retorts April 9th, 1890, and on the 28th day of the same month, the city was generally lighted. This was made the occasion of congratulations and thanks to the Trustees, who had carried

the works to completion with such commendable energy and fidelity.

The premium upon bonds made the receipts of trustees $151,792.89 The total cost of the works was $151,549.20.

It may be proper to advert to a single episode that occurred in the municipal administration of Hamilton. It was the placing of the city under martial law on the 12th day of July 1863, at the time of the John Morgan raid into Ohio. Morgan had crossed the State line from Indiana south of Harrison and his adjective course pointed directly towards Hamilton. Martial law was declared and the City was taken possession of and held under military control for the period of 48 hours, at which time Morgan having crossed eastwardly some ten miles south of the City civil authority was restored

When the military pressure was relieved the citizens learned that they had suffered but little inconvenience and no injury from the military occupation, and at once settled down equanimically into the even tenor of their ways, and the dove of peace and the angel of happiness has hitherto abided with them.

CHURCHES.

BY DR. CYRUS FALCONER.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

IRRESPECTIVE of Nationality, the Catholics, of Hamilton, worshipped together until 1848. Then the Germans and Irish seperated. The Germans continued to hold the property now occupied by St. Stephen's congregation. The others purchased St Matthew's Episcopal Church, which was fitted up and used for Catholic worship until 1856.

At the commencement of the work of erecting a new church, not a cent of money was in the Church Treasury, but as the congregation contained a great number of artizans, each of whom contributed labor in building, this seeming obstruction was removed, and, when finished, the edifice was truly a work and a labor of love.

From year to year after the edifice was completed, there have been added altars, organs, stained-glass windows, school house and other appointments to equip the church for its work.

In 1867, the congregation purchased a tract of land from the estate of William Hunter, situated between Hamilton and Symmes Corner, for a cemetary.

The first Parochial school was established in 1860, in the basement of the church, and continued there until 1890, when possession was taken of the new school building.

There are 119 pews in the church, capable of seating 480 persons comfortably, and 600 when necessary. One hundred and fifty-seven families and two hundred and eighty-one persons rent sittings.

There are one hundred and eighty-five families in the parish, representing a population of one thousand souls.

There have been 2,689 baptisms and 656 marriages since 1848. No record of deaths was kept prior to 1867, and since then 570 persons have died.

The following table shows the Pastors in charge and the record of their work since 1848:

Name.	Year.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Rev. T. Hallinan,	1848 to 1850.	66.	37.	——
" Jos. Kearney,	1850 to 1857.	678.	215.	——
" E. P. Corcoran,	1857 to 1862.	502.	92.	——
" A. O. Walker,	1862 to 1865.	232.	41.	——
" C. F. Hone,	1865 to 1878.	695.	124.	225.
" M. L. Murphy,	1878 to 1880.	78.	22.	45.
" J. H. Bonner,	1880 to 1885.	185.	53.	125.
" P. A. Quinn,	1885 to 1888.	80.	20.	80.
" J. O'Donohue,	1888 to ——.	174.	52.	95,
		2689.	656.	570.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, SCHOOL AND PARSONAGE.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1829. The place of worship was on south B. street.

A few years later, a division took place, upon the expedency or rather the right of christians to join in any associations other than the church, including Missionary Societies, Temperance Societies and other Reformatory and Benovolent Associations. The present Baptist Church was organized in 1841—2, as a branch of the Lockland Church, but did not become an independent church until 1844, when a church edifice was built, situated on Third street, south of Dayton street.

This edifice, costing a little more than three thousand dollars, was occupied until 1858. The property was sold about that time, and the congregation began worshipping in the present building on Court street, facing on the public square. The church edifice cost more than $10,000, and has recently been repaired at a cost of two thousand dollars.

The membership at first was only twelve, but has increased to nearly two hundred.

Dr. Rigdon, so many years well known as a physician, and a dignified and honorable man, was perhaps the most conspicuous and influential of all the members, many of whom possessed, in a marked degree, firmness and sobriety of character.

The government is purely Democratic, i. e. by the whole congregation. The doctrines do not differ essentially from those which have been taught by the denomination for two and a half or three centuries.

The first of Deacons were Dr. L. Rigdon and James Shotwell.

The following Preachers have served the congregation as Pastors, namely:

——— Blodgett, ——— Roney, Wm. Ashmore, afterwards a missionary in China for many years; H. M. Richardson, J. M. Pendleton, R. V. W. Snow, R. Telford, Thomas Hanford, W. A. Smith, Thomas Eddy, W. R. Dennis, and Frank McFarland.

THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.

THIS CHURCH had its beginning in 1866. Services were held in the German Methodist Episcopal Church, in Rumple's Hall, the Universalist Church and the Christian Church in West Hamilton.

Nov. 13, 1867, an organization was affected, at the residence of August Breidenbach. The members of the first consistory were F. B. Tomson and John Breitenstein, elders; Jesse Jacoby and George Huber, deacons.

Sept. 11, 1867, the lot at the corner of Ross and D. streets was purchased for $900. dollars, and was paid for by Nathan Jacoby. The funds for the

church edifice were contributed liberally by a small membership, and by other congregations scattered over south western Ohio. In this work the Pastor, G. F. Mechling, was untiring and the name of Jacoby appears conspicuous.

The corner stone was laid August 30th, 1868, and the building was dedicated September 19th, 1869. It had cost about eight thousand dollars. Grave mismanagement, to say the least by the Building Committee, and the defalcation of the Treasurer, left a debt of fifty five hunded dollars upon the church, and the property was advertised for sale. It was saved, and the debt finally extinguished in 1875, nearly mainly by the same men who had borne the burden from the first.

The congregation belongs to the Reformed Church in the United States of America, which was formerly known as the German Reformed Church. The Church Government is Presbyterial, and the Heidleberg Catechism is its standard of faith.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, (ROMAN CATHOLIC.)

THIS church was founded in 1832. Prior to that date there was no resident Priest, or place of Catholic worship in Butler county. The first Priest to preach in Hamilton was Rev. —— Hill, who in 1825 preached in the Court House. In 1829, Rev. James Mullen also preached here. Bishop Fenwick, Rev. Montgomery, Badin, Kundeck and Ferneding, followed in the work of the ministry. In 1830 lots numbered 151 and 152 were purchased for $400 (Four Hundred Dollars) the title being conveyed to Bishop Fenwick. In 1832 a gothic church 40x60 ft. was erected, and soon afterward another building for parsonage and schools.

The number of Catholics in Hamilton in 1844 was about 600. The first resident Pastory, Rev. Thos. Butler, took charge of the congregation in 1840, and remained until January 1845. He was noted for his urbanity and ability as a speaker and debater. In 1848 the church property passed to the ownership of the German Catholics of Hamilton, under an arrangement by which they paid to the Irish portion of the congregation the sum of $3,000, that amount being considered one half the value of the church property. Since that time the congregation has been entirely under the charge of the Franciscan order. The growth of the congregation rendered a larger house of worship necessary, and in the year of 1852, the corner stone of the present edifice was laid. The church was completed in 1853 at a cost of $20,000. In 1849, the congregation established a Parochial school. Other necessary buildings, a school, vestry room, parsonage, etc., have been built as necessity or ability suggested. In 1887, the interior of the church was thoroughly renovated, and a new heating apparatus provided. In 1889 a new school building was erected and was dedicated in the following year, a

a cost, including furniture, of about $1,800, with a seating capacity of 600.

The congregation at present numbers 450 families estimated at 1800 souls. Since 1851, the congregation has had its own cemetery. The pastors, with their respective terms of service have been as follows:

Rev.	Thomas R. Butler,	1840-1845
"	D. W. Hallinan	1845-1848
"	Nicholas Wachter, O. S. F.	1848-1852
"	Theophilus Kraph, O. S. F.	——-1852
"	Pirman Eberhard, O. S. F.	1852-1861
"	Lorenz Costerling, O. S. F.	1861-1862
"	Francis de Paule Kolb, O. S. F.	1862-1866
"	Nicholas Wachter, O. S. F.	1866-1867
"	Dionys Abarth, O. S. F.	1867-1869
"	Lucas Gottebehode, O. S. F.	1869-1874
"	Jerome Kilgenstein, O. S. F.	1874-1877
"	Clemens Steinkamp, O. S. F.	1878-1880
"	Daniel Heile O. S. F.	1878-1880
"	Nicholas Holtel, O. S. F.	1880-1884
"	Accursius Beine, O. S. F.	1884-1887
"	Raphael Hesse, O. S. F.	1887-——

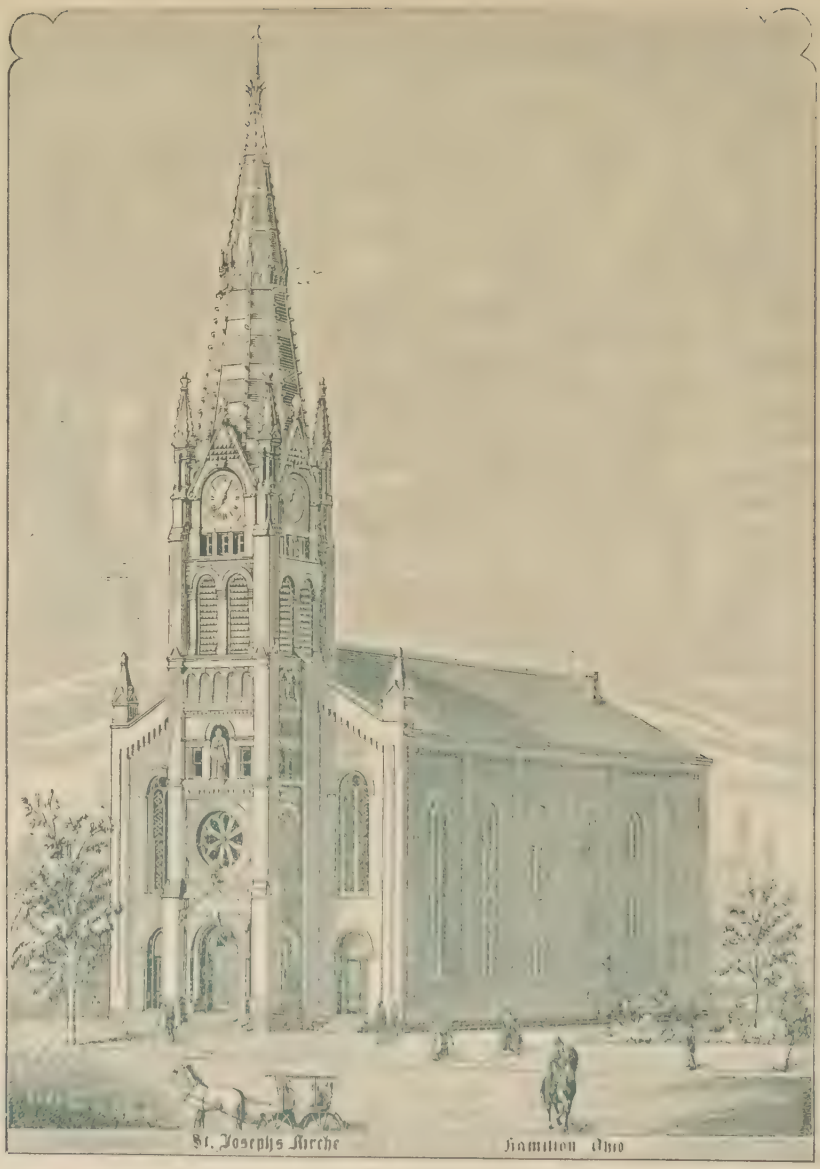
Baptisms since 1839 were 4697.
Marriages since 1839 were 752.
Deaths since 1839 were 1861.

ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THIS congregation was established in 1865, when St. Stephen's congregation had become too large. The square on Second Street, between Washington and Hanover, on which the church is built, was the gift of Wm. Beckett, Job E. Owens, John M. Long and Robert Allstatler, who also donated $2500 to the building fund. In the spring time of the following year, the work of building churches, school houses, etc., was undertaken. In June 1866 the corner stone was laid by Bishop Rosencrans. The church 60x125 ft. was dedicated, Archbishop Purcell officiating, assisted by Bishop Toebbe and others September 15th, 1867.

In March 1873 a dwelling and school house for the Sisters of Notre Dame was completed at a cost of 8,000 dollars. All the appropriate equipments of a church and school house have been provided. The congregation includes nearly three hundred families and nearly two thousand souls.

In November 1879, a tornado threw down the steeple damaging the bells, organ and church, and causing a heavy loss. The new tower is massive, 175 feet high, of Romanesque style.



St. Josephs Kirche Hamilton Ohio

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

The following priests have been in charge of this church: Rev. J. C. Albrink, in charge while the building was in progress.

Rev. Geo. P. Steinlage,	May 26, 1867.
Rev. Jos. Resch,	March, 1873.
Rev. A. Beine	March, 1879.
Rev. Clemens Steinkamp	1883.
Rev. Pacificus Winterheld,	1887.
Rev. Francis M. Varelman who is now Pastor,	1888

THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST. (GERMAN.)

THIS congregation owns a church property on Canal Street, and a parsonage at Rigdon and 9th Streets, also a vacant lot at the same place intended for the erection of a more convenient and commodious church building.

The church was organized in the year 1881, and now has 40 members, a congregation of one hundred, and about seventy scholars in the Sabbath School. The services are conducted in the German language. Rev. J. G. Lischauer is the Pastor.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

IN the early settlement of this region, the missionaries of the cross, followed hard upon the heels of the receding savage. Among those worthy to be remembered, were Rev. Jas. Kemper, Matthew G. Wallace and John Thompson of the Presbyterian Church. These preached wherever they could gather a few people together, sometimes in private houses, and sometimes in the grove, and in Hamilton they used also the old mess room of the Fort, which served as a court house.

About the year 1805, Rev, Matthew Green Wallace who resided on a farm 8 miles south of Hamilton began to preach on alternate Sabbaths. In 1810 he took up his residence in this city and a Presbyterian Church was formally organized with himself as pastor, and David Beatty and Wm. Bigham as elders. The population at that time was 326. Mr. Wallace continued to preach to the church until 1821.

The first church edifice erected was the Union Presbyterian Church built in the years of 1817 and 1818, jointly by the Presbyterian and the Associate Reform Presbyterian Congregations. Each congregation contributed one-half the necessary funds and each occupied the building one half the time. They purchased lot No. 103 of the original town plat situated in the eastern side of 3d st. between High and Court streets, from David K. Este, then a citizen of Hamilton, but for many years afterwards, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati. The cost of the lot was 150 dollars, and the building erected 40x50 feet cost $3100.

This property was sold, and the Presbyterians acting for themselves, purchased from one John Reily lot No. 22, on south Front street, in 1829, and built a house of worship 50x42 feet in size, capable of seating 350. The cost of this building was $1,600.

In January 1837 this structure was sold to the "German and English United Luthern and Reformed Church," and the Presbyterians purchased lot No. 253, and also 20 feet of Lot No. 254 adjoining,—lying on the west side of Front street opposite the court house. Here in 1838 they erected a third place of worship, a plain, substantial brick building, 66 feet long by 42 wide. The whole cost of this structure was about $5,000. In 1854 under the Pastorate of Rev. Chas. Sturdevant, the congregation being pressed for room, took the first steps toward the erection of a fourth house of worship. The building was finished in 1855, and is still used and occupied by the congregation. It contains 98 pews, with a gallery and organ loft in the audience room. Its length is 104 feet and breadth 48 feet, A luke airy basement supplies lecture room and additional rooms for classes, pastor's study and other church purposes. The church has a seating capacity of 500 without crowding. The membership at present is 460.

At this time, the church is governed by six elders, namely: Cyrus Falconer; Wm. Anderson; P. C. Conklin; Thos. Moore; Isaac Robertson; Alpheus Stewart, who, together with the pastor constitute the session of the church, and have direction of all its spiritual interests. The temporal interests of the church are in the hands of a board of directors, Wm. B. Falconer Jas. W. Fye, A. T. Good, Jas. T. Imlay, Chas. E. McBeth, James S. Mitchell, Sam'l. Shaffer, Philip Stilwaugh and Jas. R. Webster.

Since its organization in 1810 it has had 19 Pastors: Matthew G. Wallace, 1810-21; Francis Montfort, 1821-37; Joseph J. Montfort, 1837-38; Thomas Wallon, 1838-40; Adrian Aten, 1841-42; Augustus Pomeroy, 1832-36; Chas. Packard, 1837-39; Thomas E. Thomas, 1839-49; George Darling 1849-51; Chas. Sturtevant, 1852-54; Levi Christian, ———; Hugh Ustick, 1857; William McMillan, 1858-64; C. B. Martin, 1865-66; Edward J. Hamilton, 1866-68; S. M. C. Anderson, 1870-79; Edward W. Abbey, 1880.

Through the care and foresight of Mr. James McBride, the original subscription for the erection of the first church in Hamilton was preserved. It was cared for by him until his death in 1859, forty years after the completion of the church, It then fell into the hands of Dr. Falconer, by whom it has been preserved for thirty years.

The reader of this volume will find a fac-simile of that subscription. It would seem thas almost every citizen of Hamilton, who was able to contribute anything had some share in the erection of that church. The town did not contain at that time 800 inhabitants. Allowing for women and children, it would seem that the community at large took a very active in-

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

terest in this first organized effort to secure a house of worship. It will be noticed also, that some of the subscribers lived in the adjoining country.

The first Sunday school in this city was organized in the Presbyterian church, and was taught mainly by Dr. Woolsey, a physician from New Jersey, and the pastor of the church, Rev. Francis Monfort.

During the war of the rebellion fifty-two volunteers went out from this congregation, many of whom, never returned.

In the year 1869, a parsonage was purchased at a cost of $7,000 which is still owned by the congregation,

The following is the original subscriptions for the erection of the church made in the year 1817.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION.

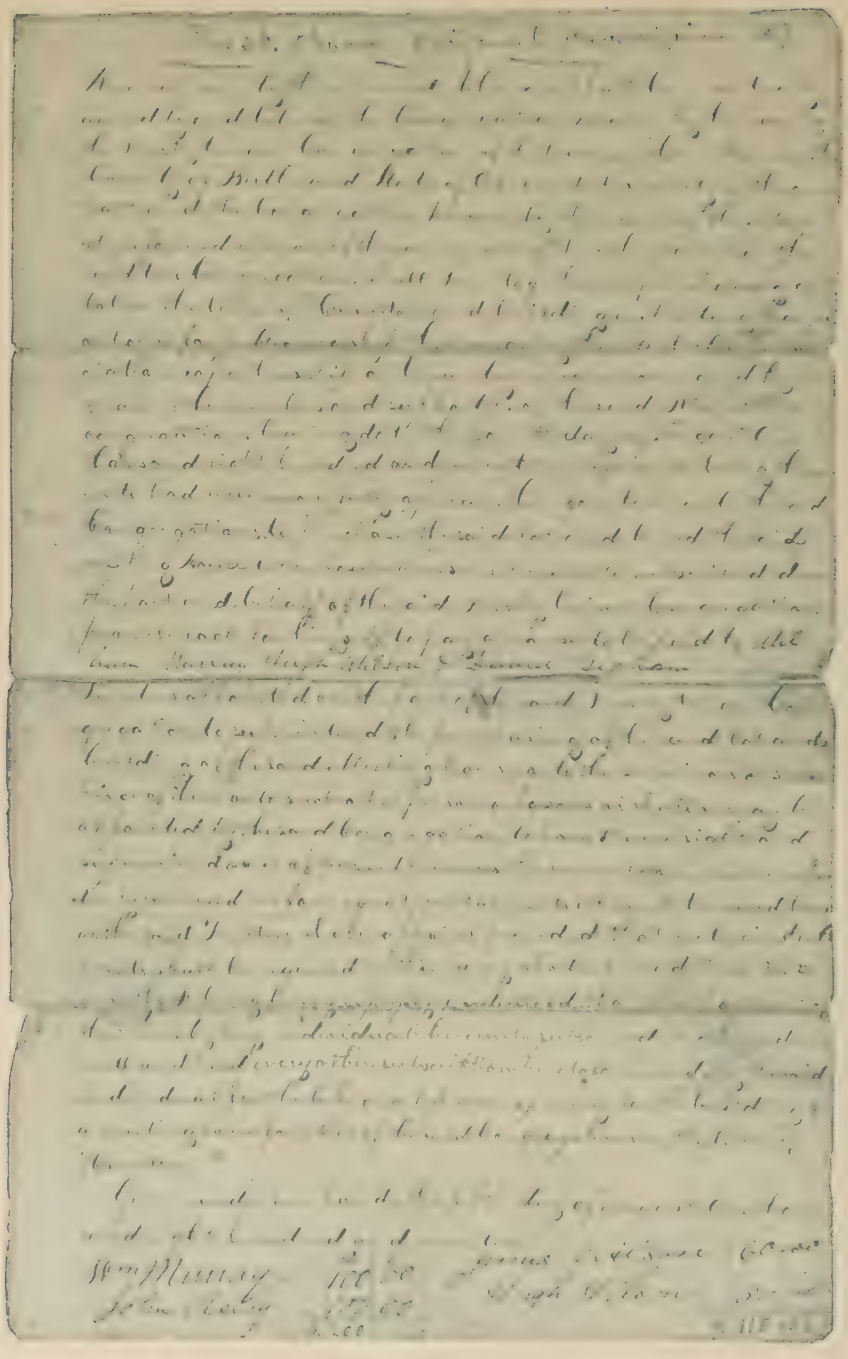
Know all Men by these Presents: Whereas, it hath been mutually agreed by and between the Congregation known by the name of the Presbyterian Congregation, of the town of Hamilton, in the County of Butler, and State of Ohio, and its vicinity of the one part, and the Congregation known by the name of the Associate Reformed Church, of the same place, of the other part, that the said two congregations shall join together in purchasing a lot in the town of Hamilton, and building a meeting house or house for public worship, these were by their articles of association, co-partnership or tenantcy in common, signed by several of the members and supporters of the said respective congregations, bearing date the Fourth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, reference being thereunto had will more fully appear. Therefore to enable the said congregation to purchase the said lot and build the said meeting-house, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed do on the part and behalf of the said Presbyterian Congregation promise each for himself to pay or cause to be paid to William Murray, Hugh Wilson and David Bigham, Trustees appointed on the part of the said Presbyterian Congregation to superintend the purchasing of said lot and building of the said meeting house or to the survivors or survivor of them or to such other person or persons as shall or may be appointed by the said Congregation to have the oversight and superintendence of the said premises, the sums to our names respectfully annexed in four equal installments at such time and time as the said trustees shall appoint provided that no two installments shall be required within any shorter period than six months, it being hereby expressly understood that the payment of the said sums by any individual hereunto subscribed shall render null and void every other subscription heretofore made by the said individual for the like or a less sum of money for the building of a meeting house for either of the said Congregations in the town of Hamilton.

Given under our hands the Fifth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen.

William Murray	$100 00
John Reily	100 00
James Boal	40 00
James McBride	50 00
Isreal Paxton	12 00
David Latham	20 00
Daniel Keyle	50 00
Isaac Hawley	5 00
Thomas Mitchell	20 00
D. Bigham	40 00
O. M. Muetton	20 00
J. M. Caldwell	20 00
Isaac Anderson	20 00
Dan. Millikin	25 00
Jno. Hall	10 00
E. G. McConnell	15 00
A. P. Andrews	10 00
Jos. J. Burham	10 00
Thos. Hunter	8 00
Sam. Davis, Jr.	10 00
John McClure, Jr.	15 00
Alexander Prandfit	5 00
Benj Collett	20 00
Johnathan Pierson	15 00
Burket Thayer	5 00
Robert Irwin	40 00
John R. Crane	12 50
Caleb Seward	8 00
Daniel Seward [x his mark]	5 00
	$505.50

James Wilson	$60 00
Hugh Wilson	50 00
Joseph Garniger	5 00
James Johnston	10 00
Margant Beaty	10 00
John Jones	10 00
Johnathan Line	10 00
Abraham Pratt	5 00
Thos. Stephens	00
William Moore	15 00
Everson Sayre	25 00
Samuel McClure	4 00
Nicholas Davis	00
John Sheerer	4 00
Joseph Wickard	4 00
William Blair	10 00
W. Gauntler	10 00
Abner Torbert	40 00
H. D. Cramer	5 00
George Burnap	5 00
Hezekiah Woodbury	20 00
Robert Anderson	10 00
Jacob Rickart	5 00
Solomon Line	4 00
Johnston E. Duffield	30 00
D. K. Este	15 00
Wm. McClellan	50 00
Wm. Cornell	5 00
Willard M. Smith	25 00
Thomas Alston	12 00
	$305 00

OLD CHURCH SUBSCRIPTION LIST.



OLD CHURCH SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

OLD CHURCH SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

OLD CHURCH SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

PAYNE CHAPEL.

THIS congregation is connected with the African Methodist Episcopal Church. It was organized in the year of 1840, in the house of Matilda Taylor by Rev. Thomas Lawrence of Cincinnati. There were 19 members enrolled at the time of the organization. Among those the names of Anderson, Sampson, Jones and Yancy are prominent. Steps were at once taken to secure a site and erect a church. The lot which is still used was purchased, and a church 24½x38 feet was erected which was dedicated in June 1842. At the first communion administered by Rev. Henry Atkinson, there were 24 communicants. This congregation was attached to the Cincinnati Circuit in 1844, and preaching took place every three weeks. Rev. W. M. Clark, Watkins Lee, Daniel Winslow, Jno. Woodson, Alexander Austen and perhaps others were engaged in this ministry. Afterward Oxford and Hamilton congregations of colored people, were united, and had a pastor. Rev. Jeremiah Lewis came first. Under the pastorate of H. J Jackson, the first work was done toward the present house of worship. The progress of this building was slow, continuing under the pastorate of Moses Walker, D. W. Clark, G. H. Shaeffer, and completed under the pastorate of Philip Tolliver. The lower story had been finished some time, but the audience room was completed and furnished under the last named pastorate. In 1880 the congregation was separated from Oxford, and Rev. T. Knox became pastor.

The subsequent pastors have been: C. H. Fundy, under whose pastorate, the comfortable parsonage was built P. Alston, J. Griffin, G. W. Prioleau, G. W. Maxwell, and John Dickerson, who is still pastor.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN UNITED EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH.

IN 1829 John Reily and wife sold for $1 to the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Hamilton, lot No. 22, in the original plat, on which a church was erected shortly after. On the 6th day of January 1837, this church was sold to the trustees of the German and English United Lutheran and Reformed church for $700.

The trustees were: Daniel Beaver, Christian Rothenbusch and August Breitenbach. In 1838 these trustees transferred the property to Jacob Rupp, Peter Jacob and Frederick Gressle, for the exclusive purpose of a German church; During the brief period intervening, both English and German services had been held. At this time the congregation took the name by which it is still known.

In 1839, an adjoining lot for a parsonage was purchased from Valentine Freeman, and a log house was erected as a residence for the pastor. This log parsonage was standing as late as 1866. The first pastor was Rev. Geo. Reiss, but his pastorate was very brief. He was succeeded before the expiration of 1838, by the Rev. Rosenfeld, who remained until 1841, During

his brief pastorate of three years, 143 children were baptised, there were 12 confirmations, 74 marriages, and 124 funerals, showing a considerable German population even at that early date. During the succeeding 29 years, the church had 17 pastors. During this period other German congregations were organized, and the membership of this church was reduced to about fifty. In September 1860, Rev. C. A. Herman took charge and organized the congregation anew. The old church was torn down and the present commodious building with 1,200 sittings was detcere

During his first pastorate of three years there were 1056 baptisms, 545 confirmations, 231 marriages and 231 funerals.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Phillip Stempel, who remained until 1888. In 1887 the congregrtion celebrated its semi-centennial, when a large assembly of friends attested their interest by their presence.

In March 1883, Rev, C. A. Horrman returned to the Pastorate where he still officiates.

The church has now over 1,300 communicants, a Sunday school with 38 teachers and 623 pupils, a ladies benevolent society with 300 members, a young peoples society with 215 members, and other organizations for carrying on their church work.

In 1892 a mission Sunday School was inaugurated in East Hamilton, and two building lots have been donated for the enterprise by the East Hamilton Syndicate.

This enterprise it is hoped, will be the nucleus of an influential church.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The exact date of the organization of this congregation is not known and cannot now be ascertained. However it must have happened in the year of 1815. Tradition has it that the originators were three devout and honorable women.

It was known as the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, a denomination sprung from the Dissenters of Scotland. From the earliest settlement of the country, Rev. Adam Rankin and Rev. R. H. Bishop of Kentucky, and Rev. David Risk of Hamilton county preached to the scattered members of that church.

A colony of the same denomination from South Carolina, attracted by the Prohibition of Slavery in Ohio, and the Northwest, with Rev. Alex Porter as Pastor, settled in Isreal Township, Preble county, and their influence aided considerably in furthering the work.

For the first thirty years the records of the church are so defective, that they afford little help in writing a history.

Rev. David McDill, the first Pastor, was installed October 6th, 1818, though he had preached to the people during the two previous years.

The first church building was jointly erected and occupied with the

Presbyterian congregation, as stated in the history of that church. The trustees in behalf of this congregation were James Brown, Wm. Caldwell, John Sutherland and Joseph Latta.

In 1828 upon the sale of the joint church property, the congregation purchased the lot now occupied, on the southeast corner of Court and Water streets, for one hundred dollars, upon which a house of worship was erected. It was a modest, neat brick structure, facing toward the river, with a cupola at the western gable, with two entrances at each end and the Pulpit between the front doors.

Dr. McDill served as Pastor until June 1847, a pastorate of more than thirty years, which was terminated at his own request, and not upon the suggestion of any member of the church. He was possessed of fine combination of qualities, a wise, just and thoughtful man. His opinions were weighty never hastily given, but apt to gain conviction and assent, and sure to be treated with respect.

He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Davidson who was installed in March 1848, and continued in the Pastorate until April 7, 1874—two pastors in fifty years.

In 1852 an additional lot was purchased and a new church edifice erected,—still in use except as repaired and enlarged.

In 1866-7, the Lecture and Sabbath School rooms in the rear of the church, and the parsonage were erected. The following list contains the names of all the Pastors:

David McDill, D. D.	to June 1847.
Wm. Davidson, D. D.	to April 1874.
A. W. Clokey,	to June 1876.
J. W. Bain, D. D.	to March 1882.
E. C. Simpson,	now pastor.

The following is believed to be a complete list of Ruling Elders; Messrs: James Brown, Wm. Caldwell, James Scott, Samuel Gray, Wm. Taylor, Robert Caldwell, James McDaniel, John McDaniel, David Crawford, James Giffin, George R. Caldwell, Robert Scott, R. C. Stewart, Wm. E. Brown, John McKee, Robert Beckett, D. W. McClung, John Scott, Adam Laurie, J. L. Kirkpatrick, J. R. McKee, Will. T. Scott, R. C. McKinney, Geo. C. Rife, S. T. Wasson.

The present membership is two hundred and twenty five.

In addition to supporting their own church, and giving annually $600 to the cause of missions, this congregation supports a Mission Church in the Fifth Ward. The following is the original subscriptions for the erection of the church made in the year 1817.

Know all men by these Presents: Whereas, it hath been mutually agreed by and between the Congregation known by the name of the Presbyterian Congregation of the town of Hamilton, in the County of Butler, and State of Ohio, and its vicinity of the one part, and the Congregation known by the name of the Associate Reformed Church of the same place of the other part, that the said two congregations shall join together in purchasing a lot in the town of Hamilton, and building a meeting house or house for public worship, these were by their articles of association co-partnership or tenantcy in common signed by several of the members and supporters of the said respective congregations, bearing date the Fourth day of August, One Thousand Eight

Hundred and Seventeen reference being thereunto had will more fully appear. Therefore to enable the said congregation to purchase said lot and build the said meeting house, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do on the part and behalf of said congregation known by the name of the Associate Reformed Church promise each for himself to pay or cause to be paid to James Brown, William Caldwell, John Sutherland or Joseph Latta, trustees appointed on the part of the said Associate Reformed Congregation to superintend the purchasing of said lot and building of the said meeting house or to the survivor or survivors of them or to each other person or persons as may be appointed by the said congregation to have the oversight and superintendence of the said premises the sums to our names respectively annexed in four equal installments at such time and times as the said trustees shall appoint provided that no two installments shall be required within any shorter period than six months. It being expressly understood that the payment of said sums by any individual hereunto subscribed shall render null and void every other subscription heretofore made by the said individual for the like or a less sum of money, for the building of a meeting house for either of the said congregations in the town of Hamilton.

Given under our hand this Fifth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen.

James Brown	$50 00	Jno. McCrackin	50 00
Wm. Caldwell	50 00	Joseph Latta	30 00
John Sutherland	320 00	Richard Scott	5 00
Thos. Blair	50 00	A. C. Andrews	10 00
James P. Ramsey	50 00	John R Crane	12 50
Jno. Hall	10 00	Josiah Wilson	10 00
Isaac Falconer	10 00	Henry Taylor	5 00
William Taylor	10 00	Edward Cornutharde	5 00
John Caldwell	12 00	John Nelson	10 00
James Lister	12 00	Robert Scott	10 00
John Smiley	12 00	Wm. Lewis	40 00
John Hall	25 00	John Schooly	1 00
William Wallace	26 00	Joseph Hahn	2 00
John Daniel	15 00	Ural Edwards	2 00
Robert Fleming	50 00	John Wilson	10 00
John Brown	15 00	Jacob Rickart	5 00
David Latham	20 00	James Blackburn	40 00
William Potter	30 00	Joseph G. Elliott	4 00
Alex Lelorad	15 00	D. H. Este	15 00
Joseph Henderson	15 00	Robert Gray	12 00
John Holmes	5 00	John Winton	15 00
Margret Ewing	6 00	James Belle	10 00
John E. Scott	10 00	Thomas Stone	7 00
John Alexander	5 00	Wm. Stewart	25 00
Andrew Wilson	30 00	Wm. Malone	2 00
James Reed	50 00	Thos. Hueston	3 00
Isaac Hawley	5 00	Thomas DeFord	2 00
Samuel McClure	5 00	Jno Rees	5 00
Hezekiah Broadling Jr.	10 00	Wm. Finiley	10 00
Thomas R. Smiley	5 00	John Line	1 00
James Clark	5 00		

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

TOWARD the close of the year 1818, the Rev. Samuel West, a circuit minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church organized in Hamilton the first society of that denomination in the city. It was composed of the following members: Thomas Sinnard and wife, Aaron Jewell and wife, Mrs. John Caldwell and Miss Lydia Jones.

The following year Hamilton and Rossville were made a station, and Mr. West preached alternately in the school house on the corner of Third and Dayton streets in Hamilton, and in Felorac's warehouse in Rossville, and in the same year the first Methodist meeting-house was built. It was erected on Ludlow street between 2nd and 3rd streets on the site of the present church. It was of brick 42 feet long by 30 feet wide. The land on which it was erected was a gift by John Woods. The building cost $1300 At the end of the year 1821 the membership had increased to 65. In 1833 another lot adjacent to the former lot was donated to the society by John Woods, and a new church building 60x45 feet was erected at a cost of $4,800 and the old building was occupied as a cerpenter shop. In March 1839, both the carpenter shop and the church building were destroyed by fire, which first caught in the shop.

In 1840 a new church building was erected and was thereafter occupied up until 1868 when the same was remodeled and reconstructed into the present commodious house at an outlay of $11,000,

The ministers who have officiated as pastors of the church up to the present time with the periods of their services are as follows:

1819, Samuel West.
1820, Henry Baker.
1821, John P. Durbin.
1822, Henry Baker.
1823, Thomas Hilt.
1854, John P. Taylor and Augustus Eddy.
1825, A. S. McClain and John P. Taylor.
1826, A. M. Loring.
1827, William Simmons D D Davisson.
1828, John A. Baughman.
1829, John A. Baughman.
1830, Robert O. Spencer.
1831, G. R. Jones.
1832, Willliam Simmons.
1833, E. Zimmerman.
1834, J. J. Hill and Daniel Poe.
1835 and 1 37, S. A. Latta.
1837, and 1 3 , W. D. Barnet.
1839, David Reed.
1840 and 1 41, O. W. Swain.
1842, David Whitcomb.
1843, W. R. Anderson.
1844, A. M. Lorrain.
1815, M. Dustin.
1846 and 1 47, Augustus Brown.
1848 and 1 49, Augustus Eddy.
1850, 1 51 and 1 52, W. H. Lawder.
1853, W. R. Davis.
1854, J. J. Hill.
1855, Moses Smith.
1856, E. G. Nicholson.
1857 1 5 1 59, C. R. Lovell.
1860, A. Lowrey.
1861 and 1 62, W. H. Lawder.
1863, Moses Smith.
1864, 1 65 and 1 66, J. J. Thompson.
1867, Chas. Ferguson.
1868, 1 69 and 1 70, W. I. Fee.
1871, 1 72 and 1 73, D. W. Starr.
1874, 1 75 and 1 76, T. J. Harris.
1877 and 1 7 , G. H. Dart.
1879, Granville Moody.
1880 and 1 2, T. S. Cowden.
1882 and 1 5, James Murray.
1885 and 1 90, George W. Dubois.
1890 to this date C. W. Gullettes.

The membership is upwards of 500, and the society is in a prosperous condition.

ST. JOHNS EVANGELICAL GERMAN PROTESTANT CHURCH.

AVENUE AND LAWN VIEW GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

FIRST WARD SCHOOL.

SCHOOLS.

ARTICLE III of the Ordinance of 1787 stipulates that religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in the North Western Territory.

The above sentiment was intensified in the contract made by the U. S. Government with John Cleves Symmes in the transaction known as the Miami purchase, in which agreement it was provided, that Section 16 in every township should be forever set apart and appropriated to the purpose of education, and Section 27 in each township should likewise be appropriated to the cause of religion.

And the constitution of the State of Ohio adopted, in 1802, still further crystalized public sentiment by providing in the Bill of Rights, Article VIII, Section 25; "That no law shall be passed to prevent the poor in the several counties and townships within this state from an equal participation in the schools, academies, colleges and universities within this state, which are endowed, in whole or in part, from the revenue arising from donations made by the United States, for the support of schools and colleges, and the doors of said schools, academies and universities, shall be open for the reception of scholars, students and teachers of every grade, without any distinction or preference whatever, contrary to the intent for which said donations were made."

No general system for organization of the common school system of Ohio was enacted by the legislature of Ohio, until the year 1825, and it was sometime thereafter before any organization of schools could be effected,—the two main causes being want of funds and want of scholars sufficient in number in any one locality, to afford the number proper to conduct a school.

In the meantime from the first settlement of Hamilton, until the time the organizations were effected under the common school system, the youth of Hamilton were wholly dependent for their school education upon the irregular and uncertain services of a class of inerant pedagogues, mainly of Irish and Scotch nativity, but occasionally one of Yankee extraction.

They were generally flagelators and calathumpians of the standard pattern of the time; usually men of some scholastic acquirements and often of cultivated bibulous habits.

Books were few and of varied merit, and system was lacking in method of teaching, each teacher, so as to speak, being his own architect and his own executioner. The first items of knowledge that the scholar acquired from

SECOND WARD SCHOOL.

one teacher were liable to be dispelled by the next.

Many anecdotes are told by the pioneers, of the schools and teachers of those early days. It is not possible now to learn who taught the first school in Hamilton, or in what house the school was taught. It is not probable that any record of it was ever made, and no one is living who attended the school, or has any accurate knowledge on the subject Prior to the adoption of the general school system of Ohio, the schools of Hamilton were supported by subscriptions. The teacher would rent a room and would then obtain subscriptions from the parents. Usually he was paid 75c or $1.25 per scholar for a quarter of three months. Some subscriptions ran as low as a half or quarter of a dollar, as the parents might be able to spare their children from service at home. The schools seldom lasted more than six months in the year.

The first school house in Hamilton, erected in the 1st ward, (known as Rossville) was at the corner of A. and South streets.

Dr. Falconer, illustrative of the pioneer methods and pioneer teachers, relates the following anecdote of an old Yankee teacher of the bibilous kind named Knapp. He usually became intoxicated in the afternoon and was generally pretty mellow by dismissing time. To encourage the scholars in the important art of spelling, he would arrange the entire school in a line on their feet and would pronounce words to them to be spelled, and the most successful speller was promoted to the head of the line. On one occasion, the old teacher pronounced the word HAMBUSH. It passed up and down the line several times, and each time the old fellow would pronounce the word with accumulated energy, and with denunciation of the stupidity of his scholars. The teacher was becoming thoroughly enraged, and the entire school was in imminent danger of being flogged for their obtuseness, when one of the boys bethought himself of the word WABASH that he remembered was printed on the page that the teacher was pronouncing from, and when it next came his turn to spell at the word, he boldly and in a loud voice spelled out: W–a—Ham b–a–s–h—bush—HAMBUSH. "Good boy, shouted the teacher, you go to the head of the class. You are a bright boy, and you will become a great man some of these days."

There is not even a tradition of any school in Hamilton prior to 1810. We are very sure that the children and youth of that period did not grow up entirely ignorant. Doubtless there were teachers who had received their education in the older portions of the country. Tradition reports that in about 1810 a Mr. Richey established a school in Hamilton. At first his school was taught on Front St. Third Ward, in a house on lot No. 174. Afterward in a log house on the site of St. Mary's Church. In 1812 and for some years following Rev. Matthew G. Wallace had a school in the Court House, where the higher branches of learning were taught, in addition to the rudiments of education. In 1815, Benj. H. Pardee taught a school on

THIRD WARD SCHOOL.

Second Street, where the Benninghofen residence now stands, and about the same time a Mr. Elder taught in Rossville.

In 1818 Alexander Proudfit, a student of Medicine, and a man of liberal education, taught a school on Heaton Street, in a house erected on lot No. 203, by Dr. Daniel Millikin.

During the same year, the Hamilton Literary Society erected a house at the southwest corner of Third and Dayton Streets, where a school was taught for many successive years. The Rev. Jas. McMechan, Henry Baker, Joseph Blackleach, Wm. Hawthorne, Mr. Gibson, Abel C. Burroughs, and Benjamin F. Raleigh were teachers at this place prior to 1830. Afterward the school was continued by Serbern, Harris, and Mr. Nathaniel Furman, the last named being the last of the teachers of private schools.

About the year 1850 James Bell conducted a private school in Rossville for several years, and was succeeded by Evan Davies, who was the last of the teachers of private schools on the west side of the river.

When it is remembered that Hamilton was but an insignificant village during those early years, it will be observed that the people were not indifferent to education. The number of schools and of teachers is proof that there was no lack of means of education.

In 1819 Miss Ella A. McMechan, daughter of the Rev. Thomas McMechan, above referred to, opened a school at the northeast corner of Third and Buckeye Streets, on the lot No. 181, adjoining the one on which the Lane Free Library now stands, which next was removed to Ludlow St. near Third. To her belongs the distinction of being the first women in Hamilton to engage in teaching, She was a woman of unusual accomplishments for her time, and her school was patronized by many of the best citizens of the town. She continued to teach for eight years, and after leaving the teacher's profession, she married Hon Charles R. Smith.

Another school which served as a sort of a connecting link between the schools of the earlier days and those of the present, must not be passed unnoticed, the Hamilton and Rossville Female Academy. This Academy was chartered by the legislature of the state, and appears to have been opened in February 1835. The school rapidly rose in public favor, and continued its existence until the year 1852. For two years following Mr. Nathaniel Furman occupied the building with his private school. But the encroachments of business and manufacturing had made the building untenable for school purposes, and he removed to the southwest corner of Third and Dayton streets.

From 1825 to 1857 the public schools had been managed by trustees of the different school districts. By a vote of the people April 13th, 1851, one hundred and four to four, the schools of Hamilton (east side of the river) passed under the "Akron School Law." A special act of the legislature

FOURTH WARD SCHOOL.

originally divised for Akron but made applicable to such other municipalities as might adopt it. This law was the beginning of the Ohio system of graded schools. In the Autumn following the adoption ot the Akron law, the work of grading and classifying the schools began.

In 1854 the union of Hamilton and Rossville was made. The schools were united in one system at the beginning of the following year.

Since that date no material changes have taken place. The private schools have disappeared, but the Parochial schools more and more divided the work of public education.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, situated at Oxford, Ohio, chartered in 1809, opened as an Academy in 1816, and with a full Collegiate Course in 1824, is the most famous educational institution in Butler county.

The endowment consists of the rental of the lands of Oxford Township, an educational gift from the United States. Three of the buildings were erected out of the endowment fund, The chapel was the gift of the Alumni and friends of the school, and the Scientific Hall was the gift of Senator Calvin S. Brice, an alumnus, and the most liberal friend of the school. Its scientific apparatus and its library of 11,000 volumes furnish important aids in the work of education.

From 1824 forward through fifty years, this school did a great educational work. It has been repeatedly stated, that in proportion to the number of its pupils, it furnished more men of note and influence, than any other school in the United States.

Owing to lack of funds, it was closed in 1873 and remained closed until 1885, during which time its debts were paid and a considerable endowment fund accumulated.

It now has a gross income from rents, tuition fees, and interest of more than ($10,000) Ten Thousand Dollars, and in recent years the state has adopted the policy of making moderate additional apportions for the care and maintainance of the buildings, grounds, apparatus, &c.

This school has always been noted for the soundness of its education. It has adhered to the usual course of college study, holding as its guide: "We do a few things well." The results so far have vindicated the practice of the University.

Among men prominent in political affairs she counts: Rob. C. Schenck, Samuel Shellabarger, Governor Morton Governor Charles H. Hardin, Governor Lowe of Iowa, Wm. S. Groesbeck, Governor Chas. Anderson, Governor McRae of Mississippi, Geo. E. Pugh, Senator Calvin S. Brice, President Harrison and many others.

Among the distinguished editors she counts: John J. Harney, James J.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY MAIN BUILDING.

Farron, Whitelaw Reid.

Among eminent clergymen we find: Dr. Thomas E. Thomos, Thornton A. Mills, Benj. W. Chidlaw, Jos. G. Monfort, Jas. H. Brooks, David Ewing and Chancellor Henry M. McCracken.

At this time the attendance of students is steadily increasing, and everything indicates that the school will recover its old time standing. The work of instruction is performed by ten professors who are proficient in their work. While the University does not pretend to teach all that may be known in the world, it is thoroughly equipped for thorough instruction in more of the branches of learning than any student can master within the time allowed for school education.

WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE, OXFORD, O.

FIFTH WARD SCHOOL.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, ERECTED 1891.

NEW COURT HOUSE.

COURTS.

BY THOMAS MILLIKIN.

THE history of the Courts of Butler County, to be properly written, would occupy more space than can be appropriated to the purpose in the volume proposed to be published as Hamilton's Centennial Souvenir, having in view the various matters claiming space in such a publication. Hence a brief statement of facts must suffice.

The County of Butler was formed by an Act of the Ohio Legislature in 1803, and the seat of justice established at Hamilton upon report of James Silvers, Benjamin Stites and David Sutton, commissioners appointed by the Legislature to select a location for the county seat. Several enterprising parties sought the location of the county seat on property owned by them,—notably Wm. McClellan and Geo. P. Torrance who owned the land on the northerly side of the Miami River opposite the Hydraulic Headgates, some four miles up the river from Hamilton and by Jacob Burnet, John Sutherland and others composing a company who owned the land on the west side of the Miami River opposite Hamilton and now comprised in the first ward of the city.

Isreal Ludlow, proprietor of the town plat of Hamilton proposed to the commissioners to donate one square in Hamilton to the county for church and burial purposes. It is the same square in the 4th ward now occupied by the beautiful Ludlow Park, and another square for public buildings, and to pay toward the erection of a Court House in money $200. The offer of Ludlow was accepted but he died in the year 1804, and before he had made conveyance of the property, Subsequently the administrators of his estate under authority of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas, completed the contract and made conveyance of the property to the county. and the same is now in use by the county for the purpose of public buildings and the Court House Park. After the establishment of County Butler in the early part of 1803, but before location of the permanent county seat at Hamilton, James Dunn, John Greer and John Kitchen by act of the Legislature had been appointed associate Judges, and they organized and held the first civil court ever convened in the county. The session began May 10th, 1803, and was held in the tavern of John Torrence, situated on the corner of Dayton and Water streets. The same building is yet standing in a good state of preservation. It was the first frame building erected in Hamilton.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY BUILDINGS, TORN DOWN IN 1883

On Tuesday July 12th, 1803, the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County was organized and held in the same building. Francis Dunlevy was the Common Pleas Judge and presided, and with the above named associate judges constituted the court. John Reily was appointed Clerk, James Blackburn, Sheriff, and Samuel Dillon Coroner. Daniel Symmes officiated as Prosecuting Attorney. On October 11th, 1803, the Supreme Court of Butler County was organized and held in the same place. The judges were Samuel Huntington, William Sprigg and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., was prosecuting attorney. William McClellan (the first elected) sheriff, and John Reily was appointed clerk also of this Court.

The above Courts were organized under the Constitution of the State of Ohio adopted by the people in the year 1802.

Article III, of that Constitution provided that the judicial power of the State both as to matters of law and equity should be tested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas for each county, in Justices of the Peace and in such other courts as the Legislature might from time to time establish. The Legislature enacted laws establishing and defining the duties and powers of the Supreme Court, and Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Peace, Courts of General Quarter sessions. Orphans Courts and perhaps other courts in other parts of the State. In does not appear that an Orphans Court was ever oganized in Butler County. But a Court of General Quarter sessions was organized and at its session held May 10th, 1803, fixed and defined the boundaries of all the townships in the county. This Court did not cut much of a figure in the judicial business of the County and the law of its establishment was soon thereafter repealed. Its jurisdiction was limited and inferior.

From the establishment of the various Courts above mentioned in 1803, until 1809 John Reily who was Clerk of all these Courts and as well Recorder of the county, held his office in a small log building situated just outside of the south wall of the old fort and a short distance south of the present site of the United Presbyterian Church. The Clerks and Recorder's office were thence removed to the south room in the old Reily two story frame building on the east side of the public square and were continued there with Mr. Reily in office until the year 1824 when they were removed into buildings erected for their purpose in the Court House square, and there remained until removed into the commodious rooms in which they are now located in the Court House.

The Courts were held in the Torrence Tavern only one year and then were transferred to a frame building within the old fort which had been used by the officers of the garrison as a mess room. It was elevated upon wooden blocks some ten feet above the ground and furnished a very desirable shelter for hogs and other animals. The judges seat consisted of a platform con-

MIAMI UNIVERSITY. MAIN BUILDING.

structed of unplaned boards. The old fort magazine building was used for a jail.

The first public building erected on the square was a jail. It was built of limestone obtained from the river, was 33 by 22 feet, two stories high and cost $1600 and was erected in 1806. The next year another stone building 33 by 30 feet two stories high was erected by the County Commissioners for the accommodation of the jailor at a cost of $1,690. The upper story of this building over the jailers apartments was fitted up for the Courts and the sessions of the various courts were held there from the year 1810 until the year 1817. This building is said to have been neither artistic in appearance or convenient in use.

On the 20th day of November 1813, the County Commissioners contracted with John E. Scott to furnish all of the materials and erect a brick Court House building according to plan and drawings furnished and to complete the same ready for occupancy in the year of 1816 for the sum of $9,000. Scott lost $1,000 on the contract. The Legislature passed a law authorizing the Commissioners to pay to him the $1,000 and which they did. The Courts were transferred to this Court House from the old stone building in the year 1817. The arrangement of the rooms in the building proving to be inconvenient and too small for the use of the county, the County Commissioners in the year 1836 contracted with W. H. Bartlett to remodel the building which was done according to plans furnished and at a cost of $15,919, and that building as remodeled was continued in use for the Court until torn down in the year 1888, to give place to the present commodious structure.

In the year 1820 the Commissioners contracted with Pierson Sayre to erect of brick two one story office buildings in the square in a line with the front of the Court House at a cost of $2,486, and they were completed and occupied in the year 1822. In the year 1836 an addition was built to the one on the west side of the Court House and that building raised to two stories at a cost of $1500. The next year the building east of the Court House had a similar addition annexed to it, and the structure raised to two stories at a cost of $1,820. The building east of the Court House was occupied by the Probate Court and County Clerk's offices and the one on the west side for the offices of the County Auditor, Recorder, Treasurer and County Commissioners.

Without further detail, suffice it to say, that these buildings afforded such conveniences for the Courts and public offices as were usual in other counties of the state, and were in the line of progress from those of the early pioneer days.

In the year 1885 an act was passed by the Ohio Legislature, authorizing the issue of $200,000 bonds of the county for the purpose of creating a fund and empowering the Commissioners of the county to erect a new Court House building, and providing for the appointment by the Judge of the

Court of Common Pleas of the County of a building committee of three freeholders to assist the Commissioners, Clerk, Sheriff and Probate Judge in the adoption of a plan and in the erection of the building. In the year 1887 another act of the Legislature was passed authorizing the issuing of an additional $90,000 of county bonds for the purpose of completing and furnishing the Court House. The money was all expended for these purposes. The building was erected and the structure is commodious, is well heated and ventilated, but it is not well arranged and adopted to the purposes for which it was erected. Its architecture is a half century behind the age. It is to be regretted that better judgement was not exercised in the adoption of a plan of building. ———— Richardson of Massachusetts, the ranking architect of the world, at that time, condescended to furnish drawings for the house, but his artistic accomplishments were so far beyond the intelligence and comprehension of a majority of the committee that his plan was uncontinently thrust aside in favor of the old time copy of other structures prophesied by the Toledo brick-layers. Hence the city of Hamilton has in its midst a combination of stone and other materials in ordinarily old-fashioned form, instead of a building that would have been a credit to the progress of the age, and a cause of pride and rejoicing on the part of our posterity at their centennial in 1991.

Under the provisions of the constitution adopted by the people in 1851, our Courts now consist of the Probate Court, the Common Please and Circuit Courts. The Supreme Court of the State is no longer perambulatory as in former days, but it is permanently held at the Capitol of the State. The bar as part of the Court is entitled to notice in this constitution.

William Corry was the first lawyer who opened an office in Hamilton. He is said to have been a man of ability, but he continued in the practice of his profession only a few years and then retired to a farm where he spent the remainder of his life. In the early days of this century many eminent jurists and lawyers attended the courts of this county. Amongst them, Judge David K. Este, Nicholas Longworth, Joseph S. Benham, Benjamin Callett, Ethan Stone, Thomas R. Rass and Judge John McLean. And at a later day John Woods, William Bebb, Thomas Cormie, Jesse Cormie, Elijah Vance, Ezekial Walker, John B. Weller, Lewis D. Campbell, Henry Stanberry. Then following Judge Josiah Scott, Judge James Clark, N. C. McFarland, Thomas Moore and Thomas Millikin the latter three of whom are living and yet in the practice.

The members of the bar now residing in Hamilton and engaged in active practice, alphabetically arranged are: Allen Andrews, Benj. W. Baker, Edgar A. Belden, Philip G. Berry, M. O. Burns, W. O. Campbell, Stephen Crane, P. C. Conklin, S. Z. Gard, William S. Giffen, F. T. Hammerle, R. P. Hargitt, E. E. Hull, Alex F. Hume, Ed. H. Jones, Henry L. Krauth, W. H. Harr, P. B. Holly, J. W. Meekley, B. R. Millikin, Thomas Millikin, Thomas

Moore, H. L. Morey, J. E. Morey, Clarence Murphy, James E. Neil, Jno. F. Neilan, W. L. Petree, David Pierce, Eugene C. Pociey, Isaac Robertson, W. C. Shepherd, John C. Slayback, Culla J. Smith, Jesse C. Smith, B. F. Thomas, F. VanDerveer, I. M. Warwick, Aaron Wesco, James P. Whitmore, Nelson Williams and Isreal Williams.

Whilst it is true that Courts are proverbially conservative, nevertheless in this progressive, pushing country they have in a measure to keep up with the spirit of the age. The demands of business methods cause the Courts to deviate from precedent and to keep in line with the general progress of events. Thus the charming simplicity and directness of the proceedure of the Courts of the pioneer days. When principle was dominant in the findings and judgements of the Courts, has give way to circumlocution and subterfuge in many instances, to avoid the effect of a decision upon principle. Political and business influences cause the decisions of our Courts, oftentimes to be strained and artificial, instead of direct and natural as in the pioneer days. But such abuses and improprieties it is thought will in due time correct themselves. It is to be hoped that such will be the case and that within the next centennial period our Courts may acquire such position as to command the respect and reverence of the people.

LAKE, ICE HOUSE AND BRIDGE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PART IV.

HAMILTON:

— IN —

The War, Literature, Statesmanship AND Political Influence.

HAMILTON, OHIO.

DAILY DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

HAMILTON IN LITERATURE.

BY DR. MILLIKEN.

HAMILTON has at no time during the past Century period, been regarded in the light of a literary center—outside of the Schools and Academies, no organized efforts at literary accomplishments have prevailed, unless the ordinary debating and social clubs that now and then sprang up and after an emepheral existence disappeared, shall be regarded in that light.

The temporary corruscation produced in this manner can scarcely be said to have a place worthy of notice in comment on qualities of the pioneer literature or in the scholastic incubation that is suppposed to precede the birth of a literary spirit in the people.

Whilst it is true that a sufficiency of literary accomplishment has not existed to give the citizens of Hamilton the attributes usually deemed necessary to characterize the existence of a literary guild, it is true that the people who have lived in this community during the past hundred years, have many of them been possesed of considerable literary accomplishments and many of them have had lasting influence upon the minds of the people. Captain John Cleves Symmes author of the Theory of Concentric Spheres—(that is, that the globe is hallow and is inhabitable within)—as an author prepared and published a book on the subject containing much originality of thought, and a great deal of ingenious logic in the advocacy of his unique theory.

James Mc Bride who has been denominated the historian of the Miami Valley whilst not a writer of prominence in the production of books was one of the most accurate and painstaking collectors of facts that ever lived in the State. At his death he left collections of facts concerning the prehistoric and current history of the Great Miami Valley that have never received at the hands of the public that recognition to which their merit entitles them. Some portions of his facts have been compiled and published in books, but a vast quantity of valuable material of his collection as yet remain untouched for use of the future historian. He published one book in support of his friend Symme's theory of Concentric Spheres, but the people were not then in a frame of mind to seriously consider the subject and it suffered oblivion, as did the production of Symmes through indifference of the reading public.

William Dean Howells the celebrated author in his boyhood days was a resident with his parents in this city and received a portion of his education in its public schools and obtained a part of his literary training in his father's

printing and publishing office. The scene of *The Boys Home* regarded by many as the very best book has been written by him, was laid in Hamilton.

So graphic and picturesque are many of the scenes depicted, that the book in itself on reading it becomes a living reality to our older citizens and causes them as it were, to again live over their own boy-hood days. Whilst Howells cannot be said to be to our Manor born, and it is even true that he had removed from our midst before becoming crowned with his literary laurels, we nevertheless hold his brilliant triumph in the world of letters, as shedding at least a gentle ray upon our own literary escutcheon and shall ever hold in proud recollection the fact of his boyhood residence and fellowship with us.

Two young men brothers were born, reared and educated together in Hamilton, and upon arriving at the age of manhood together migrated to the Pacific Coast, and there devoted themselves to literary pursuits. The one Theodore Hittell becoming the compiler of the Statutes of the State of California and the author of the valuable law papers. The other John S. Hittell for years being editor of a leading newspaper, then the author of an exceedingly valuable history of that State and as well of many other valuable literary publications of much distinction. Although a long time gone from our midst may we not claim at least a pride in the fact that these distinguished authors were at one time with us and of us.

Another gentleman of recognized ability in the line of literary productions is the Rev. James P. McLean the Archaeologist. He is author of the following published works "Archeaology of Butler County," "A manual of the Antiquity of Man," "Mastadon, Mammoth and Man," "Fingals Cave of Staffa," and has been an extensive contributor to the publications of the Smithsonian Institution. His writings evince much industry and research, and justly have a high standing among readers who appreciate the course of thought contained therein. David Christy early in the present Century resided here and published a newspaper for some time. He devoted much time to the acquisition of knowledge concerning the Paleontology of South Western Ohio and published numerous pamphlets giving the results of his investigations; and he held an important standing amongst the Geologists and Paleotologists of that period. Subsequently Mr. Christy became the author of *Cotton is King* a mark of much political significance at the time of its publication, and gave to the author much prominence among politicians, especially in the Southern States. Mr. Christy was also the author of other publications of repute in his day. He has been dead many years.

In the line of Poesy Mrs. Jane Cornin, who resided here nearly all her life stood alone among authors, she being the only author of a volume of poems, who ever resided in Hamilton. Many years ago she phblished an unpretentious little volume containing some gems of recognized ability and the reading of which gave great pleasure to her intimate associates and pioneer friends, who were the more able to appreciate the genuineness of their worth. She too

has passed to the beyond, but her memory is still cherished in grateful remembrance by those of the citizens of Hamilton who knew her exellent qualities of heart.

Among the distinguished temperance Orators and Authors of the present day, few if any have a more exalted standing than our fellow citizen Lou. J. Beauchamp. A printer first, then a newspaper writer, then a temperance lecturer, and then an author of temperance literature, are the gradations of a young man who is known and highly esteemed from Canada to Texas and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He has by industry and perseverance acquired a position in the front rank of Orators and Authors in his chosen profession. He is yet a young man, with the world before him and it is hoped that his career so auspiciously begun will continue to redound to the great credid of our city.

Another gentleman now a resident of Hamilton who has attained a just distinction as an author, is James W. See, the author of the Chardal Letters "The American Machinist," and other publications. His lines of investigation and thought are so characteristic and distinct from the ordinary course of literary performances, as to place him in a category peculiary to himself, and he may properly be termed the *useful author in literature*. His writings relate mainly to the practical affairs of life, and it is remarkable with what vivacity he treats of the most abstruse and difficult of details. His writings are a boon to the mechanic and the artisan, and are highly appreciated by the general reader for their merit as literary productions.

In the form of newspaper writers and authors, Hamilton is not without distinction and has possessed among its citizens many writers who excited much influence. In the limit prescribed for this article it is neither desirable nor practicable to more than mention a few of the names of newspaper editors and writers who have been connected with the press of Hamilton. The following names are mentioned as containing only a partial list; John Woods, Lewis D. Campbell, Taylor Webster, W. C. Howells, William R. Kinder, James Barker, D. W. McClung, Miner Milliken, John A. Cockerell now with the New York Herald, Valentine Chase, John C Lewis, Frank H. Scobey, Stephen Crane, C. M Campbell, John K. Aydelotte and Frank Whitehead.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, NEW BUILDING.

VIEW OF GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

HAMILTON IN THE WARS.

BY HENRY L. MOREY.

HAMILTON was a Fort before it was a village. Its location as so often happens, was alike favorable for a fortress and a city. Given a theatre of war in Northwestern Ohio, with a base at Cincinnati, the open gate-way of the Mill Creek Valley will make Hamilton an important military station.

FORT HAMILTON.

On Sept. 17th, 1791, a detachment of Gen. St. Clair's army under the command of Col. William Darke, reached the banks of the Miami River near this city, in its march against the hostile Indians. They encamped on the prairie below the city, until the arrival, a day or two afterward, of Gen. St. Clair, who had been detained at Fort Washington; upon his arrival the site of the fort was selected and the work of erection began. According to the most authentic accounts the fort was located on the river bank, and extended from Market street south to the site of the United Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Court and Water streets. The work was a stockade, whose walls were about one thousand feet long, with bastions, store-houses, magazines and barracks for the officers and men. The magazine was made of squared timbers, and stood near the site of the present United Presbyterian Church. Having served its warlike purpose, it was for many years after the organization of Butler county, used as the county jail. The officer's mess room, which was located near the corner of Front and High Streets, was a commodious frame building, perhaps the most pretentious in the fort. Like the powder magazine, its purpose in war having been served, it was used for some years as the court house, occasionally for religious services and other public meeetings.

No unusual incident attended the building of the Fort. On its completion it was named Fort Hamilton, in honor of Alexander Hamilton, the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury.

On the 4th of October 1791, St. Clair, leaving a small force under Capt. John Armstrong to garrison the Fort, set out with his little army of 2,300 men, upon his campaign which ended thirty days later in the disaster at Fort Recovery.

They forded the Miami River at a point a little north of the present junction railroad bridge, and marched over the hills in a northerly direction. The names of the creeks, Two Mile, Four Mile, Seven and Ten Mile, indicate the distance from Fort Hamilton, at which the army crossed each of them.

Gen. Harmer had warned St. Clair that his defeat was certain: and no wonder. The army had been hastily thrown together. It lacked dicipline, coherency, Commissary and Quartermaster supplies, and indeed all things necessary to efficiency, and so rushed to destruction. Gen. Wayne afterward required three years to accomplish what Gen. St. Clair undertook in as many months. A few days before the fatal battle, a large body of the militia deserted, and Col. Hamtranck with the best regiment, was sent back to protect the supplies from being plundered.

The army reduced to 1300 men was attacked at daylight Nov. 4, 1791, and before 10 o'clock, a slaughter rarely equaled took place.

Thirty-eight commissioned officers were killed on the battlefield and thirty-one were wounded, and five hundred and ninety-three private soldiers and non-commissioned officers were killed, and two hundred and fourteen wounded. Among the officers killed was Gen. Richard Butler, in whose honor Butler county is named. On November 6th, 1791, Gen. St. Clair reentered Fort Hamilton with the remnant of his army, and on the 8th day of the same month, they marched to Fort Washington, at Cincinnati. The advance from Ft. Hamilton required thirty days, the retreat was accomplished in two days

Until the spring of 1793, Ft. Hamilton remained under the command of Capt. Jno. Armstrong of the regular army of the United States. He had served under Gen. Josiah Harmar, in 1790, in his expedition against the Northwestern Indians. He had proved himself in that service to possess great courage, endurance and resources. He seems also to have been unusually systematic and careful. He kept a diary during the campaign, which has afforded valuable historical material for later writers.

On the 7th of October 1793, Gen. Wayne began his march from Cincinnati, and on the next day reached Ft. Hamilton. Fully warned by the failures of Harmer and St. Clair, Gen. Wayne had made the most complete arrangements for a vigorous and conclusive campaign. He would accept no short enlistments, and refused to move until his Commissary and Quartermaster's department had been made completely efficient. His troops had already been drilled for more than a year in all the evolutions necessary for Indian warfare. During the autumn and winter of 92 93, they had been in camp at Legionville, 19 miles below Pittsburg; and the summer and early autumn of '93 had been spent in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. Nothing had been omitted to give the highest efficiency to his famous legion, and every movement was made by him with a deliberation and care, which indicated that he had come to stay. On the 9th of October he moved from Ft. Hamilton, but proceeded by a different route from that of St. Clair. He crossed the Miami river above the town of Hamilton, and for the most part followed the valley of the Seven Mile Creek to Eaton. It was not until the 20th of the following August, that he fought the decisive battle of "Fallen Timbers," which broke the Indian confederacy, and secured to the United States the undisputed

possession of the northwestern frontier. A year later, namely August 3d, 1795, a treaty was made at Greenville which terminated forever the most formidable Indian conspiracy that has ever confronted the United States.

From this period forward, the military use of Fort Hamilton ceased, and the Fort was abandoned.

Capt. John Armstrong was succeeded in command by Major Michael Rudolph. He seems to have been a harsh and severe commander, and has an unfavorable report in the history and tradition of those times. Among other things he is remembered for causing the execution of three deserters, whose pardon had been issued by Gen. Wilkinson, but had not been received at the Fort. It was felt that he had eagerly hastened the executions, in order to arrest the tendency to desert, which has always manifested itself so strongly in the army upon our frontiers. It is even said that he choosed to resign rather than stand his trial before a court-martial. Tradition has it that he returned to Virginia, and that subsequently he was captured and hanged by Algerine pirates. Between the defeat of St. Clair and the advance of Wayne's army, there were occasional murders by the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Hamilton, but nothing that could be dignified with the name of a battle. On the 17th of December 1794, only five months after the victory of Gen. Wayne, the town of Hamilton was laid out and opened for settlers.

Upon the advance of Wayne's army in 1793, Major Johnathan Cass, the father of the distinguished statesman and orator of Michigan, Gen. Lewis Cass, was placed in command of the Fort, and so far as is known he so continued until the fort was abandoned. Many of the soldiers of the armies of St. Clair and Wayne, and of those who were employed in connection with the armies, settled in Hamilton and vicinity and formed an important element of the early society. Among these a few were so conspicuous as to merit notice in this brief history.

John Riley had been a soldier in the war of the revolution, and, when a mere boy, had participated in the battles of Guilford Court House, Camden and Eutaw Springs. He was a teacher in Columbia, now part of Cincinnati, but was one of the volunteer force that went to the scene of St. Clair's defeat in January 1792, to bury the dead,—that were abandoned upon the battle field. The weather was intensely cold and deep snow lay on the ground, so that the work was imperfectly done. In 1803 Mr. Reily settled in Hamilton, where he lived until his death in 1850. He filled numerous positions of public trust, and is remembered for his strong individuality, his high sense of honor, and his fidelity to every engagement and obligation. In these respects no man in the county has ever excelled him.

Brice Virgin who was Captain of the volunteer company formed at North Bend for burying the dead at Ft. Recovery, settled at Princeton in this county, and spent his life there.

Thomas Irwin who was a soldier in Gen. Harmer's expedition of 1790, and also in St. Clair's army, afterward settled in Middletown where he died in the year 1847. He was also a soldier in the war of 1812.

Joel Collins who served in the Indian wars and served as Captain in the army against Great Britain in 1812–14, settled at Oxford, where he died in the year 1860, at a very advanced age, after an honorable and useful life.

Isaac Paxton was a soldier of Gen. Wayne's army, serving three years, and afterward lived in Hamilton where he died in 1861. The brothers, Robert and Wm. McClellan, were typical pioneers : and Robert especially lived a life of continuous adventure and danger. He was one of the famous scouts of Gen. Wayne, and one of the party of Lewis and Clark, that crossed the Rocky Mountains in 1804. He never seems to have settled anywhere, until age and infirmity compelled him to ceace his roving and adventurous career. His adventures form one of the romances of frontier life. He is perhaps the most striking figure in the lives of the Pioneers by McDonald and McBride, and he has been immortalized by Washington Irving. William McClellan settled at Hamilton, and for eight years was Sheriff of Butler county, where he died in the year 1827.

Brigadier John Wingate died near Symmes Corner in the year 1851. He came to the western country with Gen. Wayne's army, took a brave and conspicuous part in the battle of Fallen Timbers, and after the treaty of Greenville returned to Fort Hamilton and settled there. He served in the war of 1812 against Great Britain.

Matthew Hueston and John Sutherland were both connected with the Commissary Department of Wayne's army. After the close of the Indian wars, they both became citizens of Butler county, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

The following list of names of soldiers buried in Greenwood cemetery is taken from the history of Butler county :

Soldiers of the Revolution and Indian Wars—Isaac Hammond was in the battle of Brandywine.

John Reily—Eutaw Springs, Camden and Guilford Court House.

Pierson Sayre, John Wingate.—Revolution and Indian Wars.

Joseph McMaken, Isaac Hull, William McClellan, and John Sutherland, —Indian Wars.

Soldiers of 1812—Robt. Rosencrans, Jacob Garver, John G. Rosebone, John P. Reynolds, John Pierce, Thomas Stone, Isaac Falconer, John Caldwell, Matthew Hueston, Capt. John Cleves Symmes, Capt. Abner Torbert, Dr. Dan'l Millikin, Wm. H. Wilcox, Vincent Cohee, William Clements, John Freeman, John Byers, Edward Brown, William Dye, Alexander Delorac, Alexander Smiley, John Vinnedge, Samuel Millikin, Wilkins Warwick, Thomas Sinnard, Dr. Jacob Lewis, N. S. Smith, F. Perry, Robert Clements, John Woods, Isaiah Vale, Isaac Paxton, William Shirley, John Crane, James

B. Thomas, Frederic Devou, Major James Patchell.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Two companies were formed at Hamilton to answer to the call of President Polk upon the state of Ohio, for three regiments, as its quota in the war with Mexico. Appeals for volunteers were made at a public meeting, and in one day a company was enrolled, and went into camp in the sycamore grove, which then skirted the river below the present Junction Railroad.

John B. Weller who had served in Congress from 1839 to 1845 was chosen Captain. James George who became Colonel of the 2nd Minnesota in the war of the Rebellion was chosen First Lieutenant, and Oliver Weatherby Second Lieutenant. They went direct by the canal to Camp Washington, and were attached to the First Ohio Regiment, as Company I. In the organization of this regiment, Captain Weller was made Lieutenant Colonel. First Lieut. George was advanced to Captain, and Second Lieutenant Weatherby to First Lieutenant; William Wilson was elected Second, and Johnathan Richmond, Third Lieutenant. Ferdinand VanDeveer, who became a Brigadier General in the war of the Rebellion now the Judge of our Common Pleas Court, was appointed Orderly Sergeant.

The following observation is found in a local history.

"Company I contained about thirteen young lawyers of this city and it was said by a local wag, that during their absence, Hamilton was more peaceable than it had ever been before."

Upon its organization and equipment, the First Regiment was ordered to New Orleans. Here it encamped on the field where the British were defeated by Gen. Jackson in 1815. From there they embarked for the hostile shores of Mexico, and landed at Brazos Santiago at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

From there they joined Gen. Taylor, on the march to Monterey. Lieutenant Wetherby having resigned, Sergeant Van Deveer was chosen to fill the vacancy.

This company participated in the battle of Monterey, Sept. 19, 20, and 21st, 1846. Captain George was wounded in this battle and resigned, and Lieut. VanDeveer was elected to his place, and commanded the company during the remainder of its service. A dozen members of Company I were wounded at the battle of Monterey, and three, John Pearson, Oscar Brehme and Samuel Freeman were killed, and their bodies now rest in one grave in Greenwood Cemetery.

This Company, known as "Butler Boys No. 1," at the expiration of its service, was received with every manifestation of joy by the people at home.

Its only survivor is its distinguished Commander General and Judge Ferdinand VanDeveer,—Col. Weller died in New Orleans in 1878.

Another Hamilton Company for the Mexican War, known as Butler Boys No. 2 was recruited by Capt. Wm. P. Young, and attached to the

Fourth Regiment, commanded by Col Brough, brother of John Brough, who was Governor of Ohio during the War of the Rebellion. Capt Young became Major of the Regiment on its organization. They went by river to New Orleans and thence to Metamoras, and Vera Cruz, and took an honorable part in the war. On their return home at the end of their service, they were welcomed with demonstrations of joy in the various localities from which they had enlisted.

The following soldiers of the Mexican War were buried in Greenwood Cemetery at Hamilton:

Daniel McCleary, William D. Young, Joseph H Garrison, William H. Sinnard, William H. Wilson. James Lenahan is buried in the Catholic Cemetery below Hamilton. John Holloway, Oscar Boehme, J. S. Freeman, John Pearson. The last three named in one grave. John G. Denzer, James Moore, Cicero Birch, John L. Wilkins, Peter Leflar, James B. Millikin.

When the assault on Ft. Sumpter was announced, the people of Hamilton, without distinction of party responded with a zeal and unanimity that placed them in harmony with the loyal states. Upon the receipt of the President's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, a meeting was held, speeches made, and resolutions adopted, expressive of serious and determined patriotism.

Two regiments were recruited and organized at Hamilton: the Thirty-fifth and sixty-ninth, and a large number of detachments went out into other regiments, or performed independent service. The first company organized was the Jackson Guards, under Capt. J. B. Bruck, which was attached as Company K. to the First Ohio Regiment, and which was organized as early as April 18th, 1861. The Hamilton Guards was organized by Capt. Rossman and went to Columbus on the 21st, and became Company F. 3d. O. V. I. The University Rifles, composed mostly of students of Miami University, enlisted for three months, and commanded by Capt. Ozro J. Dodds, were encamped on the Fair Grounds at Hamilton for a short time before going to the front.

The Butler pioneers under Capt. Wm. Smith, and an Infantry Company under Capt. Humback, and the Hamilton Rifles under Capt. W. H. Miller, were rapidly recruited, and accepted in the United States service. About forty German citizens of Hamilton became members of Company B. 9th Ohio Regiment at Camp Harrison. A cavalry company was recruited at Hamilton by Minon Millikin, who afterwards became Colonel of the 1st Ohio Vol. Cavalry, and an Infantry Company by Capt. John I. Earhart. An organization was formed of young men from fifteen to nineteen years old, known as the Young Guard. A Military Company was formed by W. H. H. Russell and others which drilled at Jacob's Hall.

The "Reeder Cadets," consisting of young men fifteen to eighteen years

old, was organized by Capt. Nathaniel Reeder, and officered as fololws: Charles Potter, Captain; Thomas Shaffer, First Lieutenant: F. A. Lighter, Second Lieutenant; and Joseph Wyman, Orderly Sergeant.

Dr. Mallory began raising a company and had forty-two names enrolled. Chas. H. Murray also engaged in recruiting a cavalry company, and the military spirit became general among the people.

The thirty-fifth Regiment was composed largely of Hamilton men, and almost entirely of Butler county men. The following is a list of its regimental officers: Col. Ferdinand VanDeveer; Lt. Cols. Chas. L. H. Long, Henry V. N. Boynton; Major Jos. L. Budd; Adjutants, Geo. B. Wright, John VanDeveer, James E. Harris; Surgeon, Perkins A. Gordon; Asst. Surgeons, Francis D. Morris, Chas. A. Wright, A. H. Landis; Chaplain, John Woods.

This regiment was engaged in the battles of: Corinth, Miss.; Siege of Perryville Ky.; Tullahoma Campaign, Tenn; Chicamaugua, Ga.; Mission Ridge, Tenn.; Bussard Roost, Ga.; Atlanta Campaign, Ga.; Dalton, Ga.; Resaca, Ga.; Kenesaw Mountain Ga.; Pine Mountain, Ga.; Pine Knob. Ga.; Kenesaw Mountain, (General Assault) Ga.; Peachtree Creek, Ga.

The sixty-ninth Ohio Regiment was also organized at Hamilton. It entered the service in the early part of 1862, and was assigned to provost duty in Tennessee, under Andrew Johnson, then Military Governor of that state.

Its first Colonel was Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, who resigned on August 9th, 1862, and was succeeded successively by Colonels W. B. Cassilly and M. F. Moore.

It had other Regimental Officers as follows: Lt. Cols. Chas. L. Gano, Geo. F. Elliott, J. H. Brigham; Majors, Eli J. Hickox, Jas. L. Hanna, Lewis E. Hicks; Adjutants, Richard H. Cunningham, W. S. Mead. Thos. B. Hoffman, Joseph W. Boynton; Regt. Quartermasters, Fred B. Landis, Levi E. Chenoweth.

This regiment took part in the following battles: Gallatin, Tenn.; Stone River, Tenn.; Mission Ridge, Tenn.; Resaca, Ga. (including Punkin Vine Creek;) Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; Marietta, Ga.; Chatahoochie, River, Ga.; Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Siege of Jonesboro, Ga.; Bentonville, Ga.; Sherman's March to the Sea.

Many citizens of Hamilton enlisted and served in other organizations, a considerable number in the 5th Ohio Cavalry, and in the 83rd and 93rd Ohio Regiments.

The Morgan Raid called into existence a number of Hamilton organizations for the purpose of resisting the invasion of our state.

The capture of Gen. Morgan is an honor that has been warmly contested, but it has not been successfully disputed that the honor rightfully belongs to our townsman Major Geo. W. Rue of the 9th Ky. Cavalry.

The surrender of Lee, the fall of Richmond, and the end of the great rebellion, was celebrated in Hamilton with great rejoicings.

The military spirit of the people has been maintained.

Such military bodies as are usual in times of peace have been organized. Light Infantry Companies and Companies of the Ohio National Guards, have existed here in a high state of dicipline and drill.

The Juvenile Cadet Corps, an organization of boys from seven years up, has attained great proficiency in marching and drill, and has acquired a widely extended reputation.

The Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans, and their kindred organizations, the Woman's Relief Corps, and Woman's Aid Society, are all in a flourishing condition.

The sentiment of patriotism is inculcated in our children, and it needs only public peril to call them to arms in defense of their country and her institutions. Let us hope that they may be as conspicuous for their civic virtues, as their fathers have been for military services.

LIBRARY
OF THE MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

STATESMANSHIP AND POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

BY W. H. HARR.

IN point of political influence and statesmanship, the citizens of Hamilton during the past one hundred years have exercised their full share as compared with the people of other communities of like size in this state. In the Constitutional Convention of 1802, John Reily was a member from Hamilton County, the territory constituting the County of Butler then forming a part of Hamilton County. In the Constitutional Convention of 1851, Elija Vance was a member and acted as one of the Vice Presidents, and in the Constitutional Conventional of 1873, Lewis D. Campbell was a member and Vice President. Vance and Campbell were respective able delegates and very influential in the deliberations of the bodies of which they were members.

John Woods, Taylor Webster, John B. Weller, Lewis D. Campbell, Henry L. Morey and James E. Campbell, citizens of Hamilton, have represented the Congressional District in which Hamilton is situated, in Congress and have exerted a full share of influence upon National Legislation. It will not be insidious to say that during the controversy concerning the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the exciting legislation immediately preceding the rebellion. Few, if any men in Congress, stood superior to Lewis D. Campbell. He was abreast of such eminent patriots as Thadeus Stevens, Anson Burlingame, Benj. F. Wade, and Zachriah Chandler. The terms of the several members in Congress were as follows: John Woods, four years; Taylor Webster, two years; John B. Weller, six years; Lewis D. Campbell twelve years; Henry L. Morey, six years; James E. Campbell, six years; John B. Weller and Lewis D. Campbell each served as Minister to Mexico. Wm. Bebb and James E. Campbell each served one term as Governor of the State. John Woods served as Auditor of the State for the period of six years to the general approval of the people and to the great benefit of the State. The system of accounts established in the Auditor's office by him have never been changed, the same having been found adequate to the increased demands of that department. Mark C. McMaken now living an honored life at 92 years of age. Joseph J. McMaken his son, Lewis D. Campbell, Thos. Moore, William H. Campbell, Neal C. McFarland, E. G. Rathbone and Jas. E. Neal have at different times been members in high standing of the Ohio Legislature, the latter attained pre-eminence in the speakership of the house of Representatives.

John M. Millikin, served with great credit one term as Treasurer of State.

In the days of the old Whig and Democratic Parties, the Hamilton Intelligencer newspaper under the editorship of John Woods and Lewis D. Campbell was a party organ of much power and extended political authority.

It would be beyond the purpose of this article to enter into detail more fully touching the statesmanship and political influence of citizens of Hamilton during the past, nevertheless it is not out of place to say in this connection that the people of no city of equal size in the state can be said to have exerted so much authority over legislation and over the selection of candidates for important public offices as have the party representatives residing in this city. Many of those capable of exerting the most political power in emergencies, have never been candidates and have therefore been able to act independently, and free from selfish motives, and acting alone from patriotic considerations, have wielded an influence far greater than could otherwise have been the case.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

PART V.

HAMILTON:

— ITS —

Transportation Facilities, Manufactures Etc.

HAMILTON, OHIO.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS.

HIGHWAYS, RAILROADS AND CANALS.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS.

AMONG the advantages that a community may be possessed of are the methods of travel in going to and from, and the means of transportation of commodities to be acquired and those to be disposed of by the people.

In these respects the city of Hamilton should be regarded as very favorably situated.

All of the country roads leading into the city are turnpikes, affording the most convenient and ample means of neighborhood travel and traffic. The Miami and Erie canal which connects the city of Toledo on Lake Erie with the city of Cincinnati on the River Ohio, affords an excellent means of transportation of freight to those cities and intermediate points. On account of the cheap rates of freight charged to shippers on the canal, it has an important bearing upon the charges of freight made by competing railroads. The existence and continued usefulness of the canal is almost of vital importance to the local business interests of our citizens.

The railroad facilities are extraordinary, they consist :

1st. The Great Pan Handle system, comprising upwards of 7,000 miles of road under control of one management and permeating every portion of the United States, and with direct connections with means of communication to all parts of the Commercial world. The great main line of the company's road leading from Cincinnati to Chicago passes through Hamilton, and hence it can be correctly said that we are brought through this means in touch with all the civilized world.

Secondly : The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad system while lacking the vastness in mileage possessed by the Pan Handle, is in its local bearings upon the interests of our citizens of more direct importance than even the Pan Handle. Between this city and Cincinnati, there are twenty-three passenger trains daily. This company with headquarters at Cincinnati has independent lines leading by way of Hamilton to Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis and intermediate points, with connections with other lines, notably the Big Four, Baltimore and New York Central and Erie systems, all parts of the United States and beyond.

By the means aforesaid, our citizens have every facility for travel and the transportation of commodities that can be desired or utilized by an intelligent and enterprising community.

C. H. & D. R. R. DEPOT.

BUSINESS OTHER THAN MANUFACTUR.

BY P. G. BERRY.

HAMILTON, with its transportation facilities and its close proximity to Cincinnati, has within the last twenty years, developed large commercial and financial interests, and, while at an early time in its history, its being so near Cincinnati was deemed a detriment to its growth, this seeming drawback has since proved to be one of its chief aids to prosperity, in that it attracts business interests, which a large city, on account of scarceity of room, is unable to retain and at the same time affords a close market for its products.

The increase in the business interests of Hamilton during the past twenty years, has been study and substantial. There has been no "boom" and everything indicates a still greater increase in trade in the future.

There are Eighteen Dry Goods stores in Hamilton, doing a yearly business of between $600,000 and $700,000.

There are three National Banks each doing a prosperous business and each having a capital of $100,000.

There are four Building and Loan Associations with an aggregate capital of $4,000,000. By their aid many have been enabled to own their homes in Hamilton, who would not otherwise.

There are published in this city, Two Daily, Three Weekly and Two Monthly newspapers and One German Weekly newspaper.

There are Eighteen Churches, viz: one Baptist, one Episcopal, one Evangelical German Protestant, one Jewish, one Lutheran, Three Methodist Episcopal, two Presbyterian, one Reformed, three Roman Catholic one Universalist and two United Brethren.

There is a free circulating library, with upwards of 6,000 volumes and the number steadily increasing each year. Here can be found all the latest works of History, Travel, Fiction, &c., together with the leading magazines and newspapers of the country.

Hamiiton has two organized brass bands, noted for their excellent music, two singing societies, two medical societies and a bar association.

There are eight miles of Electric Street Railway, furnishing rapid transit to all parts of the city.

Five patent medicine companies assist the doctors in relieving suffering humanity.

The bar is composed of forty-nine attorneys, who in ability, honesty and

P. C, C & ST. L. R. R. DEPOT.

caraful attention to business, are the peers of any in the State and are a credit to our city. They manage to take care of the property rights of our citizens, while twenty-seven eminent physicians with the aid of eleven druggists take care of our bodily ailments.

There are six undertakers in Hamilton, all doing well.

Our city has for many years been noted for furnishing the best domestic cigar in the country. The yearly sales in the city, by fifteen dealers and manufacturers being over $2,500,000.

Eighty-three dressmakers and fourteen tailors with the assistance of eight milliners, eight hatters and thirty-seven shoe dealers managed to keep us clothed.

Eleven hotels. twenty-six boarding houses, thirteen restaurants and ninety-eight saloons furnish refreshments for the inner man.

Eighteen real estate agents are ready at any time to sell you cheap property, while only thirteen agents can give you insurance.

Of other industries in Hamilton, there are the following:

Barber shops,	20.	Clothing renovators	3.	Malsters	4.
Bakeries,	15.	Coal dealers	10.	Marble works	4.
Basket mfg's	2.	Confectioners	6.	Mattress mf'g'r	3.
Beer bottlers	3.	Contractors	8.	Music teachers	12.
Auctioneers	1.	Daily Market	15.	Painters	9.
Bending factories	2.	Dentists	7.	Paper hangers	4.
Blacksmith shops	15.	Feed stores	6.	Photographers	5.
Book binders	2.	Florists	3.	Piano dealers	2.
Booksellers and Stationers	9.	Furniture dealers	6.	Plasterers	3.
Brick layers	6.	Furnishing Goods	12.	Plumbers	3.
Brick manuf's	5.	Gas fitters	3.	Pump Dealers	6.
Business colleges	2.	Hardware dealers	4.	Roofers	3.
Carpenters and Builders	19.	Ice dealers	2.	Harness dealers	5.
Carpet weavers	7.	Steam laundries	3.	Slaughter houses	4.
Carpet dealers	5.	Live stock dealers	4	Stoves and tinware,	7.
Clothiers	6.	Livery stables	11.	Wagon makers	9.
		Locksmiths	2.	Jewelers	5.
		Lumber dealers	10.	Wood dealers	6.

Nearly every industry is represented in Hamilton. They all seem to prosper. Everybody appears to be contented and while our city can get along very well as it is, there is room and a hearty welcome for all others who may wish to dwell with us.

There are three wholesale and eighty-six retail grocers, the retail grocers alone, doing a business of upwards of $500,000 yearly.

The fruit and berry trade in Hamilton has assumed increased proportions,

SCENE ON MIAMI CANAL.

Hamilton's Manufactures.

JAMES W. SEE.

MANUFACTURES OF HAMILTON.

BY JAMES W. SEE.

IN every community of people the wants of that community are supplied by the merchant who buys in quantities. But the results of this commerce effect no change in the character of material handled. The merchant buys from abroad and retails at home. He brings no income from abroad.

But certain articles of supply can not be bought abroad, but require to be manufactured to suit the wants of users. The shoemaker procures the leather and other materials and fabricates it into the shoe to fit the foot of his customer. The shoemaker is thus a manufacturer, and his art is a creative one. Under his creative hand material changes its form and value, and he gives existence to an article that before had no existence. So also with the tailor, and the plow maker, and the wagon maker, and the blacksmith, and the carpenter. These manufacturers bring material from abroad and from it produce new things for home use. But they too fail to bring income from abroad.

But the manufacturer, whatever line he may be working in, may eventually find that the things that he makes are of such special merit that there is a demand for them away from home, and quite likely he will extend his business until we finally find him bringing material from abroad, manufacturing it into new articles, and sending the new articles abroad, thus finding his market away from home; and we may in the end find that the outside markets have become so extensive as to cause him to give no further special attention to the home market. As a home manufacturer he advertises in the home newspapers and posts his bulletins upon the local boards, but his market grows upon him. He advertises in the newspapers of the world at large, and advances his banners of trade into all the marts of civilization.

There are many manufacturers in Hamilton, and the space at the command of the present historian is limited and the embarrassing question

therefore presents itself: where shall the line be drawn? Shall this history concern itself with every manufacturer in Hamilton? If so the history is too big to be written. But the history must be written, and it has been determined that the line will be drawn to include only those manufacturing institutions whose principal market is away from home. It becomes the function of these establishments to send money abroad for raw material, put this material into newly created forms, and send the new creations abroad and bring back into the community much larger sums of money than were paid out for the material. This money is the profit of this community, and has built its streets, its houses, its public buildings, and has brought to it its population. This class of manufacturers creates the community, and the class of manufacturers not included in this history supply the local wants of this community but bring no money income from abroad. This history will therefore deal with those establishments whose principal market is found beyond the limits of Hamilton and beyond the limits of the county.

Having thus determined the scope of this history it is decided to deal with each manufacturing establishment separately. A survey of the general field exhibits a magnificent line of manufactures in metal, wood, paper and wool, and special satisfaction is found in the fact that the goods produced are of the highest order of merit. The markets of the world call for two distinct grades of articles, namely, those that are of the best, and those that are of the cheapest, regardless of quality. Both of these demands must be supplied, and each is equally respectable, but it is a matter of congratulation that full employment has been found for the industries of the town in producing articles of the highest grade. An example can not be called to mind of a Hamilton product seeking low grade markets.

Many of Hamilton's factories are of transplanted growth. The manufacturer located in the large city has been surrounded by an extensive local market and has cultivated it highly, and has limited his horizon by it. His factory being located upon expensive property in the large city, and being often many stories high his work was done at a great disadvantage, his factory could not be conveniently extended, and his workmen would necessarily be of the tenement-house class to a great extent. Being prevailed upon to establish himself in Hamilton his eyes become opened to some startling facts. His factory is new and suited to his work; it is capable

of unlimited extension; all his expenses are low; his workmen all become property owners and live in their own homes. But the most startling fact remains to be noted. He has moved away from the local market of the large city which he so highly cultivated. He finds that instead of a home market he must seek a market abroad. He begins to study the map of the world, and is very much surprised to find how big it is; his horizon expands and he reaches out the tentacles of trade, and, instead of wasting his energies upon a local market, he finds himself independent of all special localities, and finds his goods reaching the ends of the earth. His business may grow to an extent without limit and he finds himself entirely independent of embarrassing local depressions in trade. He advertises abroad, and his goods become known throughout the length and breadth of the land. This is the true history of every manufacturer in Hamilton who has removed from a large city.

Another fact should be noted regarding the manufacturers located in Hamilton. There is no unfriendly competitive strife. Two manufacturers striving for supremacy in a local market are apt to have their personal relationship strained, but when the whole world becomes the market the fact is soon established that the world is big enough for peaceable and friendly work by all.

The success of Hamilton's factories is not due to the money that has been put into them, for money itself contains no element of successful venture; nor is it due to the brain of the capitalist who controls the money and operates the factory, for a successful marketable produce is not the mere result of capital and of brain in managing that capital; nor is it due to the salesman who makes the market for the product, for there must be the product before there can the sale; nor is it due to the designers and inventors and engineers who contrive the product, for the most meritorious product will fail if not successfully disposed of; nor is it due to the mechanical skill of the workman, for such skill will always be idle if technical talent does not contrive things to be made, and business management does not provide the facilities for manufacturing and the facilities for getting the products upon the market. The success of Hamilton's factories is due to all of these things, to the splendid workmen, to the talented contrivers, to the magnificent business management and to the energetic salesman.

The success of individual factories, which will be pointed out in this history, awaits the newcomers. Hamilton locations, of superior advan-

tages, are at the immediate disposition of enterprising manufacturers who desire to increase their facilities, better their workmen, improve their product and extend their trade, and the present manufacturers of Hamilton stand ready to welcome them with the right hand of fellowship and the record of experience and success.

It is of interest to note the diversity of products of Hamilton's factories, and the tendency of these products .toward the formation of a complete economic system. An example may be found as you peruse the morning newspaper. The paper on which this newspaper is printed is made in Hamilton. The paper-making machines which fabricated the paper were made in Hamilton. The machinery which made the ink with which the printing is done was made in Hamilton. The engines which furnished the steam power for making the paper and for running the presses were made in Hamilton. The boilers which furnish the steam for the engines were made in Hamilton. The boiler-making machinery employed in making the boilers was made in Hamilton. The steam pumps which supply the boilers with water were made in Hamilton. The saw-mills that produce the timbers of the paper mill and printing office were made in Hamilton; and the iron working machinery employed in making the printing presses, and the paper-making machines, and the ink-making machinery and the engines were made in Hamilton. Massive pumping engines for the water-works of cities are made in Hamilton. Treasure throughout the world is stored in safes and vaults made in Hamilton. The evening drive is taken in buggies from the buggy factories of Hamilton. The beautiful and artistic tiling which forms the mantel facing and the hearth of the home is made in Hamilton. The finest of woolen blankets are made in Hamilton. The running felts upon the paper-making machines are made in Hamilton. The furniture is made in Hamilton. The wood-working machinery employed in making the furniture and employed in making the buggies is made in Hamilton. The spring mattresses of the beds are made in Hamilton. The overalls of the workmen are made in Hamilton. The stoves in the kitchens and living rooms are made in Hamilton The canned fruits and vegetables are made in Hamilton. The cans that contain these articles are made in Hamiiton The laundry machinery is made in Hamilton.

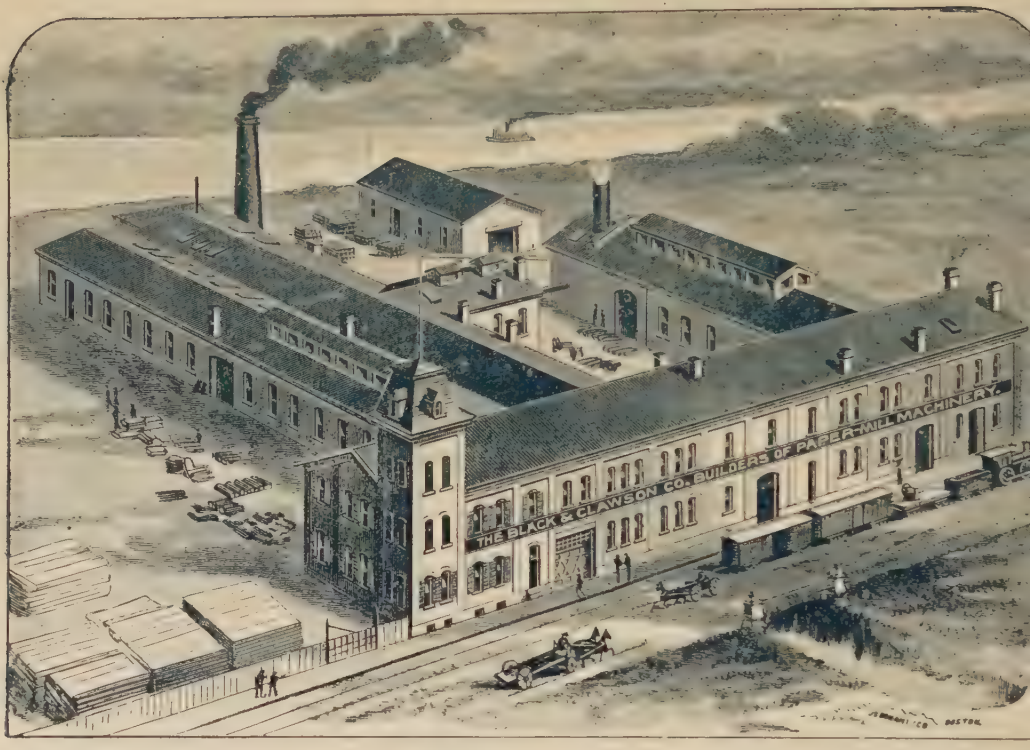
THE WATER POWER OF HAMILTON.

THE Miami River, the Great Miami River, runs directly through the city of Hamilton, so also does the Miami and Erie Canal. There are two locks on the canal within the city, the surplus flow from which is utilized for power, one in running a paper mill and one in running a flour mill.

About 1843 a number of citizens, L. D. Campbell and John Woods being the leading spirits, determined to utilize in Hamilton the considerable fall of the river in the immediate neighborhood. Between four and five miles above the city a dam was erected and a canal was constructed leading from the dam to the city. A mile below the dam an impounding reservoir of nearly one hundred acres was provided. This is known as the Big Reservoir. Just within the city limits a reservoir was provided of about fifteen acres, and known as the Little Reservoir. From this little reservoir a canal was constructed about parallel with the river and running to Market Street, then called Stable Street. This canal constitutes the high level of the water power. Quite a number of manufacturing establishments are operated along this high level and take their water directly from this canal, discharging it into a tail-race which runs back to the river, starting back parallel with the canal, the city lying in a bend of the river. The fall from the high level canal, which is on Fifth Street, to this tail-race, which is on Lowell Street, is about twelve feet. In the northern part of the city, at Mill Street, a latteral arm was built to the canal, running west toward the river and then turning down along near the river, on Water Street, to Market Street. This canal furnishes power to factories located at various points along its length, the waste water discharging directly to short raceways leading to the river, the fall being about twenty-seven feet. From the end of the high level canal on Fifth Street a canal was constructed through Market Street to the river, and this canal furnishes the tail-race for powers located near the south end of the high level canal, the fall being ten feet. This Market Street forms also a low-level power canal. At the river end of the Market Street tail-race other powers were supplied with a fall of about eighteen and one-half feet. These various canals in the city have been locally christened "Hydraulics," a word probably employed to distinguish them from the Miami and Erie canal. A stranger lost in Hamilton will be told that High Street is one block beyond the "hydraulic." This Greek is good local English

The canals or "hydraulics" are about forty feet wide and about four feet deep. No record has been found of the actual power of the system. About all of the power has long ago been taken up, though some of it is not at present in actual use. The rates at which the power is sold, on leases, is extremely low, and the power is satisfactory, within its limits, except at certain seasons of the year. The power is leased by the "run," and about one hundred runs are now under lease.

The water power is the property of the Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Company, of which Adam Laurie, Sr., is President; Asa Shuler, Vice President, and E. G. Rathbone, Secretary and Treasurer.



The Black & Clawson Company.

Paper Mill Machinery, Etc.

YOUNG FRANK BLACK had been knocking around his father's shop, and in 1866, he began his apprenticeship in the Owens, Lane & Dyer shop at one dollar per week. He then tramped and worked in Richmond, and then in the Whitely Reaper Works, Springfield, and then on the new bridge at Louisville, and then in the Gates shop in Chicago. In Chicago he was getting three dollars per day. He wanted to learn how to run a roll-grinding lathe and found that he could get a job with the celebrated J. Morton Pool in Wilmington, Delaware, at one dollar per day. This was a hard rub but Frank stood to it and mastered the roll-grinding machine. In 1874 Peter Black & Sons got a J. Morton Pool machine and started the roll-grinding business in Hamilton, there being many paper-mills in the neighborhood needing such work. Frank operated the roll-grinding machine, and in May, 1874, the first roll-grinding was done in the Western country, a roll for Beckett, Laurie & Co. Peter Black & Sons built a new shop on the corner

of Water and Market Streets. In addition to the roll-grinding they got some extra work from the Owens, Lane & Dyer shop, which was overflowing with work, and a little repairing was done for paper-mills, the merest trifle.

Linus P. Clawson had been raised on a farm and knew nothing of machinery or of business, except that he had taken a course in a Commercial College. In 1875 Clawson got well of farming and immediately took the manufacturing fever. He came to town and found the Blacks, and just north of Black's shop Burns was making plows and wagons. Then the firm of Burns, Black & Co. was formed, consisting of P. Burns, John Conboy, Peter Black, Frank Black, I. P. Clawson and John Stillwaugh. The new firm bought the properties of Black and Burns, and the intention was to do roll-grinding and build agricultural implements. But this elaborate firm was too big to live, and in 1876 it was dissolved, Burns retiring to the northern part of the shop and assuming the wagon and plow business. The firm of Black & Clawson was formed, consisting of Peter Black, Frank Black and I. P. Clawson, to do roll-grinding. Roll-grinding was good business, but after all it was simply the operation of a single machine. Clawson was business. He had the hardest kind of business sense and an amount of pluck and energy which would make a success of anything susceptible of it. He made up his mind that the firm of Black & Clawson should eventually become builders of paper-making machines. He was laughed at by the paper mill men generally, and his partners looked on in fear and trembling. The Rockdale mill was short of drying power, and Clawson proceeded to have designs made for super-dryers to improve the Rockdale mill. This brought pitying smiles from the Rockdale people, but Clawson hung on and got the order, and the job was done, and it was well done. This was in 1878, and was the first piece of paper-mill construction done by Black & Clawson.

At this time there were only two mills in the West making fine writing papers, and the Harding Paper Mill Company, at Excello, was making the best product. Their larger and finer mill at Franklin had burned and it was determined to rebuild it. That would require a Fourdrinier Paper Machine capable of producing the finest possible grades of paper. Clawson had the sublime nerve to go after this job, and Mr. Harding, a man of splendid attainments and rare good sense, was not long in taking Clawson's measure and in determining that the new machine should be built by Black & Clawson. When the paper-mill men of the valley heard of this they were astounded, and the prophets of evil held high carnival. But the machine was built and made paper, and it is making paper to-day of as fine grades as has ever been produced from the stock it works on.

Black & Clawson received about six thousand dollars for this job. The next year they rebuilt a cylinder machine for the Enson mill, near Springfield, and built an eighty-four inch cylinder machine for the Friend & Fox Paper Company, at Crescentville. They also built about one hundred of the Monarch Portable Engines for E. C. Hooven.

In this year they took up the manufacture of paper-perforating machines of which there were very few in the United States, and those were imported machines. There were but two in Cincinnati. The Black & Clawson perforating machines are now in use all over the world, and no more of the English machines are sold here, and it is a very poor printing office indeed that has not a perforating machine. The manufacture of machines for making printer's ink was also taken up and vigorously pushed. These machines were sold all over the country and some have been sold in Germany. It would be difficult now-a-days to read anything in print, which was not done in ink produced in the Black & Clawson machinery.

In 1881 the old shop proved entirely inadequate to the magnificent business which had been building up, so a new and very extensive shop was built at Second and Mill Streets. The concern was now better prepared for its work than anyone else in the world engaged in its line of manufacture. In 1883 the concern was incorporated, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with Frank Black as President, and L. P. Clawson as Secretary and Treasurer. The capital has since been increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1886 Mr. Peter Black died. Mr. Black and Mr. Clawson both give constant attention to the details of the business which is constantly increasing. About one hundred paper-making machines have been built by this concern, and they stand to-day as the leaders in the trade, and the reputation of their machines is known the world over. These machines are to-day making paper of every grade, from tissue paper to pasteboard, and machines have been shipped to Australia, Japan, Canada, Mexico, France and Germany. Among the machines so far constructed is a one hundred and eighteen inch Fourdrinier machine for the Diamond Match Company, which is the largest Fourdrinier paper machine in the United States, and a one hundred and eighteen inch cylinder machine for the same concern, which is the largest cylinder machine in the world.

L. DEINZER & SON.

Manufacturers of Bent Wood Work.

In 1855 Leonard Deinzer started a turning shop on Water Street, at the west end of Market Street. In 1861 he was joined by John H. Stephan and the firm became Deinzer & Stephan, and hubs and spokes were added to the line of work. At that time Philip Hurm was running a bending factory in the same locality, and, in 1873, Deinzer & Stephan bought out Hurm and added his line of work to their business. In 1887 Stephan retired from the firm and took with him the hub and spoke part of the business. Mr. Deinzer now took in his son George, and the firm became L. Deinzer & Son. They manufacture felloes, shafts, poles, bows, and bent work of every description for carriages and wagons, and the goods are sold throughout the country.

NILES TOOL WORKS.

Machine Tools.

The carpenter's tools are the things which he takes in his hand to do his work with, and the machinery employed for accomplishing the same kind of work is called wood-working machinery. So, also, the small implements handled by the machinist are called machinist's tools, but the term iron-working machinery has never been generally adopted for the machinery which the machinists use. Such machines are known as "machine tools," and they comprise lathes, planing machines, drilling machines, slotting machines, boring machines, gear-cutters, and a host of other machines designed for operating on cold metals by the operation of a cutting-tool removing a shaving. Wherever machinery of any kind is built, machine tools are employed in doing the work. Machine tools are therefore machines to make machines and must possess fundamental accuracy. The accuracy and low cost of any kind of manufacturing in metal must therefore find its foundation in the accuracy and efficiency of the machine tools employed in the work. The production of machine tools involves the highest grade of skill in design and of workmanship in production.

In Cincinnati there was a large machine shop, originally owned by the Niles Brothers and called the Niles Works. It was engaged in general lines of mill work, steam engines, steamboat engines, locomotive engines, and heavy sugar machinery. It was a very old concern and had fallen behind the age. In it were employed two men, George A. Gray, Jr., and Alexander Gordon. They were old cronies and had long worked together, having hammered away on the Government gun-boats constructed at Cincinnati during the war. Gray was Scotch and Gordon was Irish, with a little scotch in his, too. Both were young men and good mechanics.

The Niles Works needed an additional lathe or two and found difficulty in getting the order filled by any of the builders of machine tools, and the lathes were accordingly built in the shop. After these were built a few more were built and sold to other shops, and soon a department was organized in one corner of the shop especially for the manufacture or machine tools, and this department was called the Niles Tool Works. Mr. James Gaff became interested in the matter and the result was the formation of the firm of Gaff, Gray & Gordon, calling their shop the Niles Tool Works, and taking the machine tool business of the Niles Works. The Niles Works went to decay and has faded from the earth, and the firm of Gaff, Gray & Gordon continued business a short time in a shop since torn down to make room for the Little Miami Depot. But the work was done under the serious disadvantages incident to a factory in a large city. Heavy work was done on upper floors and holes had to be cut in the wall to get big work out. In 1872 the firm moved to

NILES TOOL WORKS

Hamilton and built what was considered a model establishment, designed for an output of twenty-five thousand dollars per month. The shop was built at the corner of Third and Mill Streets, extending back to Second Street. The citizens donated the ground, and the brick and stone required, and the Water Power Company donated power for a short period. The business was conducted by Messrs. Gray and Gordon, Mr. Gaff being the monied man of the institution. As large and extensive as the concern then was, it would appear almost contemptible when compared with the present establishment, but, as small as it was, it was entirely too large when the panic came and all business flattened out. In 1874 the concern had been incorporated with the corporate name of Niles Tool Works, with one hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital. Mr. Gaff became President, Mr. Gordon Secretary, and Mr. Gray Treasurer and also Superintendent of the works. During the years of the panic the business became dead flat. Debts were piled up on the two mechanics, and in 1877 Mr. Gray's hopes and patience became exhausted and he retired. In 1877 Mr. R. C. McKinney, who had spent a time in the technical course of Cornell University, and who had been employed in the Cope & Maxwell Pump Works was put in charge of the office, and in 1878 Mr George T. Reiss, a machinist who had educated himself by night studies, was put in charge of the engineering. These two young men were employees without ownership in the business. Mr. Gordon was the head of the iustitution In 1879 Mr. Gaff died and his son, Mr. James W. Gaff, became President. The business was pushed with vigor and was soon forced beyond the capacities of the shop which was accordingly enlarged. In 1882 a store and branch office was opened in Philadelphia; not a mere agency, but a commercial house under the capital and name and management of the Hamilton establishment. In 1883 a similar branch was established in Chicago, and in 1886 one in New York, and in 1889 one in Pittsburg; all being put in charge of branch managers, carefully supervised by the home establishment. The business became extended and the demands for the products of the shop were far in advance of its capacities, and enlargements were constantly taking place until to-day the establishment is one of the largest machine shops in the world, and is quite the most extensive engaged in its line of business. In 1879 Mr. Gordon, while awaiting a train at the depot, was overcome by the heat and his health became seriously shattered, and years were spent in recovery, Mr. Gordon spending many months each year in Europe for the purpose. During his absence Mr. McKinney has been at the helm. Mr. McKinney became a stockholder soon after his first employment. In 1889 Mr. Jas. W. Gaff died and Mr. Gordon became President, and Mr. McKinney Secretary and Treasurer.

The reputation of the establishment is splendid, and there are no metal-working countries into which the products of this grand shop do not go. The United States Government has favored the establishment with many large orders for the equipment of its arsenals, gun factories and navy yards.

While the shop turns out several hundred styles of machine tools special attention is given to machines of the heaviest type, machines for the heaviest classes of machine work, and for this line of work the shop has been specially equipped. Single machines have been turned out weighing two hundred and fifty tons. One machine sold to the Government and delivered at a navy yard in California, requiring the prepayment of a freight bill amounting to ten thousand dollars. The shops are on the grandest proportions. There are many departmental shops in the establishment and the magnitude of the whole may be judged from the fact that one of these shops, a single room, is four hundred feet long by two hundred and sixteen feet wide. The shops are lofty, and well lighted, and splendidly equipped, special attention being given to the handling of heavy work, for which purpose twenty-four traveling cranes are employed, two of the large ones having a capacity for easily lifting and carrying twenty-five tons each, while the next three can handle twenty tons each. The shops are lighted by one hundred and sixty arc lamps, and branch tracks of the railroads run through the yards and shops. The business is conducted with the utmost system and about one thousand people are employed.

P. BURNS & CO.

Plows and Wagons.

In 1849 Patrick Burns was an apprentice in Hutchinson's wagon shop at twenty-five cents a day, and by working overtime managed to support himself and his mother. In 1860 he bought out his boss, for sixteen hundred dollars, four hundred dollars down and the balance to be paid whenever convenient. It was paid inside the year. Mr. Burns says that since that he has never borrowed any money or paid any interest, but, on the contrary, has done the loaning himself and has collected the interest. John Conboy worked for Burns and saved his money and got together six hundred dollars and bought into partnership with him. In 1875 Burns and Conboy and Peter Black and Frank Black and L. P. Clawson and John Stillwaugh, formed the firm of Burns, Black & Co. But it did not last long, and soon we find the firm of P. Burns & Co., composed of Burns and Conboy, in the old business of making plows and wagons in the new shop on Water Street, near Market. The wagons made by the firm are sold only in the immediate neighborhood and therefore this history is not concerned with them. Steel plows are made of about every variety of pattern, and these plows are sold, to a limited extent, in the various sections of the country. Mr. Burns says he has made all the money he wants and is anxious to quit and is now on the lookout for his successor.

JOSEPH SCHUMAKER & CO.

Manufacturers of Angeline.

A CERTAIN prescription of Dr. Kauffman was known for many years to have done wonders in the cure of rheumatism, and the formula had for some time been in the possession of Mr. Joseph J. Pater and Mr. Joseph Schumaker, who had personal knowledge of the merits of the medicine and in 1882, a partnership was formed between them for the manufacture, and sale of this rheumatic cure. A trade mark was registered for it under the name of "Angeline" and its sale was begun and the results closely watched and careful records kept as far as possible. The success was so great that its fame has spread throughout this country and Europe, and large shipments are daily being made over the country and also to Glasgow, London, Paris and Munich. The sales in 1890 were very large.

THE NATIONAL CAR SEAL CO.

THE old style was to lock up freight cars with padlocks, but this was expensive and a nuisance, for cars went long distances and into the hands of strangers, the locks became lost and broken, and the sum total of expense due to this was enormous. Then the change was made to a simple strip of tin or wire sealed with a lead seal bearing the seal of the road that loaded the car. Every load for a box car means a car seal to be used, and destroyed when the car is opened.

Charles F. Hilker was a traveling salesman for special railroad supplies and in 1886, in Cincinnati, a friend showed Mr. Hilker a well known type of car seal and explained to him the demand for them, and stated that certain parties had spent a fortune devising machinery to make these seals cheaply and that they had reached the end of their string and the affair could probably be gotten at a bargain, and he suggested that Mr. Hilker get it and start the business. Mr. Hilker did so, securing the entire outfit and patents. He started into the seal business, incorporating it as the National Car Seal Co. It was uphill work, the method was far from satisfactory, and money was lost from the start and Mr. Hilker had every good reason for quitting the business. But he stuck to it for two years and finally succeeded in radically changing the system of manufacture. In 1890 the company established its factory in Hamilton and put out upon the market about fifty different styles of car seals. The car seals of this company's manufacture are used by about one hundred and fifty thousand miles of railroad and the seals are selling at

a rate of twelve million seals per year. The capacity is now being increased to two hundred thousand per day. The business is prosperous and all the seals are being sold that can be made. These seals are made by automatic machinery of the most ingenious character, invented and built on the premises of the company.

Early in 1891 the establishment began the manufacture of drill-presses and emery-grinders for general shop use, and these are selling largely, and it is in contemplation to take up the manufacture of bottler's supplies and other specialties.

As an example of what can be done by sticking to a problem and studying it out, it may be stated that in the car seal shop, two years ago, it cost twenty dollars to do work which now costs one dollar.

J. H. Stephan and Son.

Hubs and Spokes.

SINCE 1864 the firm of Deinzer & Stephan had been engaged in the manufacture of hubs, spokes, and bent work for wagons and carriages, on Water Street, at the West end of Market Street. In 1887 the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Stephan, in partnership with his son William, under the firm name of J. H. Stephan & Son, continued the hub and spoke part of the business at the same location, 119 to 125 Water Street. The goods manufactured find a general market.

N. L. DORRIS.

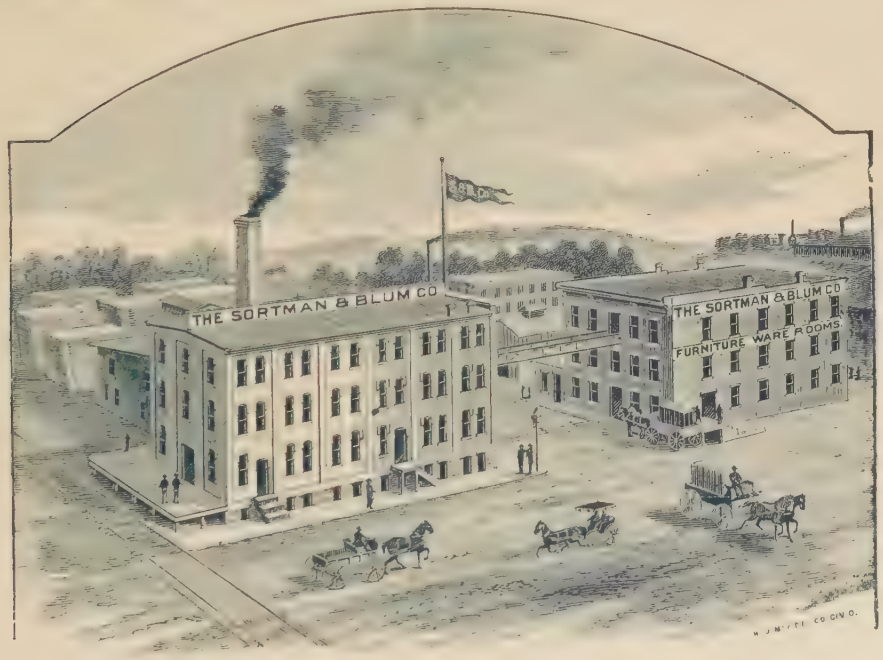
Knitting Mills.

IN 1876 Dorris began knitting hosiery with one hand machine in his store on High Street. In 1877 a factory was built on Campbell Avenue and twenty-five hand machines were put in and worked on hosiery exclusively. In 1878 the factory was removed to Fifth Street, in a rented building, and fifty machines were operated by steam, working on hosiery. The business was later sold to other parties. In 1885 the knitting of underwear was begun on five or six machines at Schuler & Benninghofen's Mill. In 1887 the factory was moved to Campbell Avenue and operated by water power, working on underwear only. In 1890 the factory was moved to Third and Market Streets, where it is now located. Fourteen machines are operated by water power, and the line of manufacture includes hosiery, and ladies and children's knit underwear. The sales are throughout the Western states generally.

The Sortman and Blum Co.

Wardrobes and Extension Tables.

D W SORTMAN and E. F. Blum were both cabinet-makers and had a retail furniture store in Hamilton, and, in 1870, they started the manufacture of extension-tables in a rented factory at Water and Market Streets, manufacturing for their own retail trade alone. In 1876 they built a new factory on B. Street near North Street. They built extension-tables only, but, in addition to work for their own trade, they branched out into the wholesale trade. There was at that time only one other factory making a specialty of extension-tables. In 1880 the store was given up and the entire attention of the firm was given to wholesale manufacturing. The sale was pushed, and wardrobes were added to the line of manufacture. The name of the firm was Sortman & Blum.



In 1886 the factory burned and was a total loss, entailing an uninsured loss of seventeen thousand dollars on Sortman & Blum.

In 1886 the Sortman & Blum Company was incorporated with twenty-five thousand dollars capital, since increased to thirty-five thousand dollars, with Mr. Sortman, President, and Mr. Blum, Secretary and Treasurer. A new factory was built in the same location, a roomy factory and an extensive warehouse, both three-story brick buildings. The manufacture is still limit-

ed to the two specialties, wardrobes and extension-tables. But these two lines have been much extended so as to include the higher grades of goods wardrobes in all the modern high-grade finishes, and extension tables from the simplest and cheapest to the more elaborate style and pillar tables. Twenty styles of wardrobes are manufactured and eleven patterns of extension tables. The product of the factory is marketed all over the United States but principally in the East and South. Messrs. Sortman & Blum both give personal attention to the factory and business.

The J. A. SOMMERS Mfg. Co.,

Clothing Factory.

In 1887 Mr. Sommers was a traveling salesman for a Dayton house engaged in the manufacture of certain grades of clothing, and in that year, under the name of J. A. Sommers & Co., he started the manufacture of overalls in Hamilton at 321 West Main Street. He had about two thousand dollars in cash and had a pretty hard row to hoe. But he was plucky and everything came out well and he added to the variety of goods manufactured. In 1891 he built the new factory at Seventh and Walnut and still further increased the line of products. The establishment was incorporated with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, since increased to fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Sommers is President and runs the shop. Mr C. F. Funk is Vice President and does the traveling. Mr. J. W. Slonneker is Secretary and Treasurer. Five traveling salesmen are employed and one hundred and thirty hands are employed in the factory which is always full of work, running night and day.

The line of goods now manufactured includes overalls, outing cheviots and flannel shirts, pantaloons, coats, hunting cloths, knee pants, and childrens waist's.

BERK, KINGERY & Co.,

Manufacturers of Gelatine.

This business started in 1880, the firm being composed of F. H. Berk, S. S Kingery and H. P. Deuscher. The premises, formerly occupied by the Sohn Pork House were purchased and extensively remodeled. There is only one other factory engaged in this business in the United States. The Hamilton factory has opened its markets throughout the country, and now sells gelatine all over and for all the purposes for which gelatine is used. Last year sixty thousand pounds were sold, and the capacity of the establishment is now being increased so as to produce twice that quantity.

The Hamilton Corliss Engine Works.

Hooven, Owens & Rentschler Co.

IN the early days of Hamilton the firm of Owens, Lane & Dyer began the manufacture of stationary and portable steam engines and saw mills. The business became very extensive and thousands of these engines were sold all over the world, and the owners grew gray in the service. The firm was later incorporated as the Eclipse Machine Works and the name was later changed, by special act of the Legislature, to the Owens, Lane & Dyer Co. The works were very extensive and well equipped for the product.

In the shop of Long & Allstratter George H. Helvey, a mere lad, was serving his apprenticeship as a machinist. He became a splendid workman but was without education or experience outside of the shop. Finishing his apprenticeship he began to gather experience as a traveling journeyman machinist. About 1873 his travels brought him again to Hamilton and he became a journeyman machinist in the Niles Tool Works. Here he became seized with ambitions and entered upon a course of hard studies at home at nights and burned the midnight oil over the books of his craft. It quickly developed that he possessed not only the skilled hand of a machinist, but the talented mind of the superior mechanical engineer. He became Department Foreman in the Niles Works, then General Foreman, and then Superintendent for C. E. Jones & Bro., in Cincinnati, and then Superintendent of the Phenix Caster Co. of Hamilton. In the meantime he was a close student.

Prior to 1877 Mr. E. C. Hooven, as bright a commercial man as one will meet in many a day, was engaged as a dealer in agricultural implements in Hamilton. The mere idea of buying a thing and selling it again in unchanged form was far from satisfactory to him and he determined to become a manufacturer. He accordingly in that year got up the "Monarch" Portable Engine and the "Monarch Thresher. He had his boilers built in one shop and his engines in another, and his thresher parts in several shops. In three years he had sold seventy-five of these engines and sixty-five of the threshers But Mr. Hooven sought for greater manufacturing fields than this. The Owens, Lane & Dyer establishment was for sale and Mr. Hooven promptly effected an association with Mr. Helvey and they, in association with Mr. Adam Rentchler, Mr. Job Owens, of the Owens, Lane & Dyer concern, Mr. Henry Sohn, and Mr. James E Campbell, bought the establishment of the Owens, Lane & Dyer Co., continuing the manufacture of the standard products of the old concern, to which was added the Monarch Portable Engine, the Monarch Thresher and the Monarch Traction Engine. They built one hundred of the Monarch Engines, fifty Traction Engines, and one hundred and fifty Threshers.

In January, 1882, thefirm was incorporated as the Hooven, Owens &

Rentschler Co. with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Job Owens retired and his son, Mr. Joe Owens, became a stockholder. The present stockholders are Mr. Hooven, Mr. Rentschler, Mr. Joe Owens, Mr. Sohn, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Richter. Mr. Hooven is President, Mr. Rentschler, Vice President. Mr. Sohn Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. Helvey Superintendent.

In November, 1882, it was decided to enter upon the manufacture of the highest class of stationary steam engines known to the trade, and the engine of the Corliss type was adopted as being far ahead of anything in this line yet devised in steam engineering. The first engine, with a cylinder eighteen inches in diameter and forty-two inch stroke, was started early in 1883 and produced results as to economy of fuel and close regulation of speed which were up to the highest standard. The business of building these engines was then, and has been since, continuously pushed with the utmost vigor with such success as to crowd out of the shop every other line of manufacture. Nothing has since been built in the shop but these high class Corliss engines, and not only this but the shop has been many times enlarged and its facilities greatly increased in every way, and for years the shop has run twenty-four hours per day. The extent of the business may be judged from the fact that seven hundred and fifty of these magnificent engines have been constructed, varyirg in size from single cylinder thirty-five horse power engines having cylinders ten by twenty-four inches, to massive two thousand horse power engines having compound cylinders and running as condensing engines. These engines will be found installed in all of the important power centers of the country, running factories and mills and furnishing the motive power for cable railways, and electric railways, and electric light stations. The commercial branch of the business has been attended to by Mr. Hooven and the engineering and productive branches have been in the hands of Mr. Helvey who, notwithstanding his early disadvantages, and he is still a very young man, has proved himself to be one of the brightest engineers of motive power in the couutry.

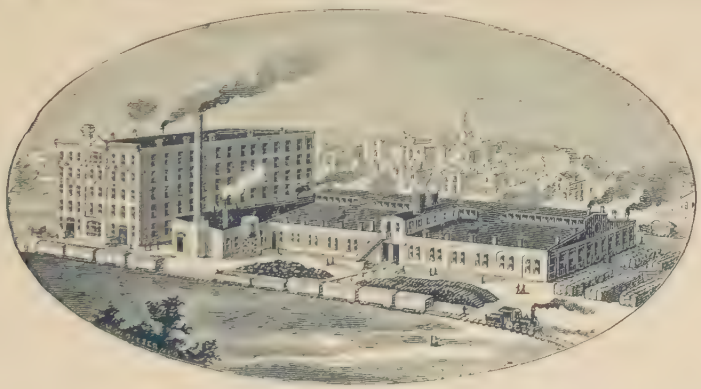
One of the most phenominal things in connection with the enormous output of this establishment is the fact that in all this large number of high-class engines, all going in positions subjecting them to the most critical tests, not a single case of dissatisfaction has been recorded. It would not be at all to the discredit of a manufacturing concern if a number of miscalculations had developed in such a great number of diversified power plants, and the fact that this enormous business has not developed one single failure is certainly a matter of wonderment, and reflects extraordinary credit upon the establishment.

THE F. & L. KAHN & BROS.

Stove Foundry.

IN 1842 Martin, Henderson & Co. established a stove foundry at Hanging Rock, Ohio, one of the earliest stove foundries in the state, and the design and practice was to cast stove plate directly from the reduced iron as it ran from the blast furnace, no intermediate pig iron or remelting being employed.

Mr. Lazard Kahn was born in France, and when a very young man landed in this country with a bundle of clothes and a trifle of pocket money. He started West and on the way his bundle was stolen and his pocket was piched, leaving him penniless among strangers, but there were no lazy bones in his body and he went earnestly to work. He blacked stoves for a living and did it up to the Queen's taste. He traveled some through the country



selling lamp burners and such things, and finally selling stoves, and finally drifted into rather intimate contact with the stove trade. He, with his brother Felix, developed strong commercial instincts and business energy and saving habits, and in 1873 they were able to purchase each a one-fifth interest in the stove foundry of Martin, Henderson & Co., then producing about four hundred tons of stoves per year. In 1876 Mr. Martin retired and the Messers. Kahn bought his interest, the firm name being changed to Henderson, Kahn & Co. In 1879 Mr. Meis of the firm retired, the Messrs. Kahn and Mr. Henderson buying him out. In 1881 the Messrs. Kahn, joined by another brother since deceased, bought out Mr. Henderson, the foundry then producing eighteen hundred tons of stoves per annum, and the firm name was changed to F. & L. Kahn & Bros. as it has since remained. In 1884 the establishment was moved to Hamilton, the sales office still remaining in Cincinnati where it had for sometime been located, and in moving to Hamilton they followed the usual line of thought that the local trade of the city must

still be specially fostered. They had not long been located in Hamilton before their market began to greatly expand and the Cincinnati salesroom was abolished and their products began to find a market in every locality in the United States, supplemented by extensive shipments to China, Japan, Spain, France and England. The establishment is now producing twenty-four hundred tons of stoves per year.

In 1887 Mr. Samuel Kahn became a member of the firm and now has charge of outside sales department, Mr. Felix Kahn having charge of the general office business, while Mr. Lazard Kahn gives attention to the technical management.

The new shop built in Hamilton is a model affair, occupying five acres and employing two hundred men. It was planned by Mr. Lazard Kahn and it is so perfect in its arrangement that the plan has since been identically copied by several enterprising stove foundries, after visiting the establishment and procuring the plans thereof from the owners. Everything about their diversified line of stove work is done complete in the establishment which is provided with its own extensive sheet-metal shop plating room, and art department. The designs turned out by this establishment are always in the lead. The constructions are upon well studied scientific principles and the artistic designs are of great originality and most pleasing character. Mr. Lazard Kahn has long been recognized as a man of special practical attainments in the stove trade, and in the council of the stove makers association, where he is an active member of the Executive Committee. In the Paris Universal Exposition of 1889, the President of the United States appointed Mr. Lazard Kahn as a member of the International Jury in Class 27, and in recognition of his services upon that jury the President of the French Republic has lately honored him with a very gratifying diploma and a handsome medal.

It is usual in the stove trade to distinguish the various designs by fanciful trade-mark names, and the present establishment early adopted the term "Estate" as a fundamental trade mark, and the product has become extremely popular. The line of stoves and ranges now includes about five hundred different styles and sizes, and new patterns are being constantly produced. In 1888 the manufacture of gas stoves was taken up as a special department and this line now includes two hundred different styles and sizes, and new patterns are constantly under way.

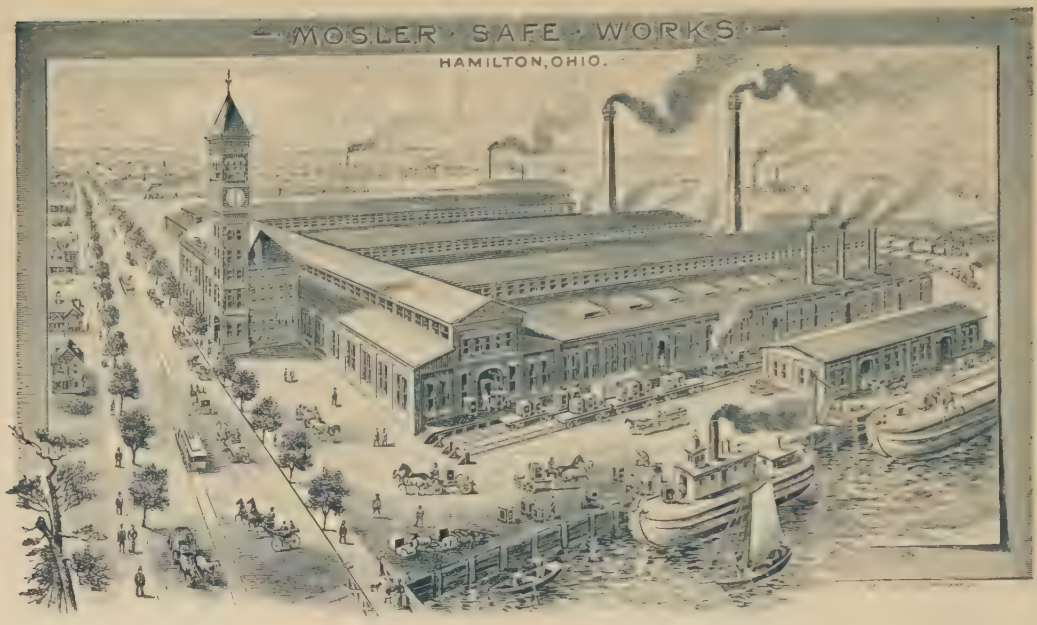
The CARR & BROWN Co.

The Daisy Mills.

ABOUT 1860 a gymnasium society was formed, with Minor Millikin as the moving spirit, and a large gymnasium was built at the corner of Fourth and High Streets. The Gymnasium went by the board as a result of the war, and about 1868 Brown & Weller turned the premises into an elevator. About 1870 Joseph Straub bought out Brown's half interest, and in the same year, James T. Imlay bought a third interest in the business, which was then conducted under the name of Weller, Straub & Co. In 1873 Straub retired and in 1875 again entered the business, buying Imlay's interest. About 1877 Joseph Snyder bought Straub's interest.

In 1881 William E. Brown and W. B. Carr bought the property as a speculation. Mr. Carr had learned the milling trade in his father's mill at the corner of Fifth and Dayton Street, and was a partner in that mill when it burned in 1882. In 1883 the firm of Carr & Brown erected the present mill, and in 1888 the firm was incorporated as the Carr & Brown Co., with an incorporated capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with William E. Brown as President, and W. B. Carr Treasurer and Manager. In the same year the new elevator was built. The mill is thoroughly equipped with the most modern machinery and has a daily capacity of five hundred barrels of flour and two hundred barrels of meal, and the elevator has a capacity of two hundred thousand bushels. Railway tracks run directly into the mill.

The market is principally in the Eastern States while large exports are made to the Glasgow market. The mill is always running to its full capacity, and while a large number of brands of flour are made, a special reputation has attached itself to the "Telephone," "Bon Ton" and "Golden Rod" brands.



The Mosler Safe and Lock Company.

MOSES MOSLER, Julius Mosler and William Mosler, all young and enterprising men, had been virtually born and brought up in the safe business, of which Cincinnati had long been the acknowledged center of trade. But while the safe business of Cincinnati was an immense one and represented the highest attainments in the art, it had fallen into ruts and the products failed, to a certain extent, to keep up with the march of events. Safes, as a general thing, were not handsome, nor were they constructed upon such systematic lines as were essential to the getting of first class safes at a fair price. Nor had the genius of the safe maker kept up with the genius of the burglar.

These three brothers started the business under the name of The Mosler Safe & Lock Co. on Pearl Street. They put business talent and mechanical talent into the art and pushed the business with vigor and soon out-grew the factory and the capacity of the factory to be extended within the limits imposed by the surroundings. Then a move was made to another locality in Cincinnati and soon the business outgrew the new situation, and then a move was made to another locality on Elm Street in Cincinnati. The business

continued to grow and extensions were made in all possible directions until there was no longer room to extend. Then an entirely new factory was built on Front Street to be devoted entirely to burglar proof work, and this factory soon overflowed its capacity and made it impossible to fill the orders received. In 1890 it was determined that room must be had for the increasing industry and accordingly, the magnificent factory was built at Hamilton. In this grand establishment a single one of the work-rooms is 205 feet by 400 feet. The premises occupy ten acres bounded by Grand Boulevard, Lincoln Avenue, Safe Avenue and Mosler Avenue. The Miami and Erie Canal runs at one edge of the property and the Panhandle railroad upon the other.

The Mosler Safe & Lock Co. has worked a number of revolutions in the safe trade. Special appliances were contrived for the production of the work so as to secure superior results without increase of cost. Great ingenuity was shown in modifying the established principles of construction. Safes had always before been constructed with square corners and were decidedly unhandsome. The Mosler Safe & Lock Co. abandoned this system and introduced the round cornered safe which was free from sharp angles and possessed an integrity and strength and beauty before unknown. The construction of burglar-proof work was brought to its highest point. Time-locks were brought to a superior condition of efficiency and convenience.

Burglar-proof safes of the highest type had resolved themselves into impenetrable walls (that is impenetrable within the length of time available for the burglar) and hinged air tight doors locked by unpickable combination locks guarded by time-locks. The locks were inside the safe, and the safe door closed air tight in its jamb. Such construction constituted the highest attainment which had been reached in the art of safe-making. The doors were fitted with the greatest of care and there was no chance for the burglar to introduce explosive material at the door joint. But the inherent defect in the system lay in the fact that the spindle of the combination lock must reach to the outside of the safe through a hole in the door, and fit in that hole with a certain degree of looseness. Here was the fatal crack and through it the burglar could introduce liquid and gaseous explosives and cause them to reach the very vitals of the safe.

The Mosler Safe & Lock Co. began the manufacture of the screw door safe. The door is circular and is ground into the door-jamb and fits as tight as a poppet-valve. The door is screwed into the door jamb and the door can only be opened by unscrewing, and it is kept from being unscrewed by the time-lock located within the safe. There is no hole through the door for a lock-spindle and no lock-spindle at all. The safe is an absolutely air-tight impenetrable structure.

Much originality is shown in all the work of this Company, which owns a large number of patents under which it is operating. The business done

RITCHIE & DYER CO
RITCHIE & DYER C

is enormous and the products go everywhere where there is anything worth locking up against fire and the knight of the jimmy. Branch houses for the sale of the work of this establishment have been established in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, &c. and a very extensive branch house is located in the City of Mexico. One hundred salesmen are employed in selling the goods.

In 1890 Mr. Julius Mosler died and the business has since been conducted entirely by Mr. Moses Mosler and Mr. William Mosler, both of whom give constant personal attention to the business. When the other shop was built in Cincinnati for the burglar proof work, that part of the business was incorporated under the name of the Mosler Bank Safe Co. In the removal to Hamilton everything is consolidated into one system.

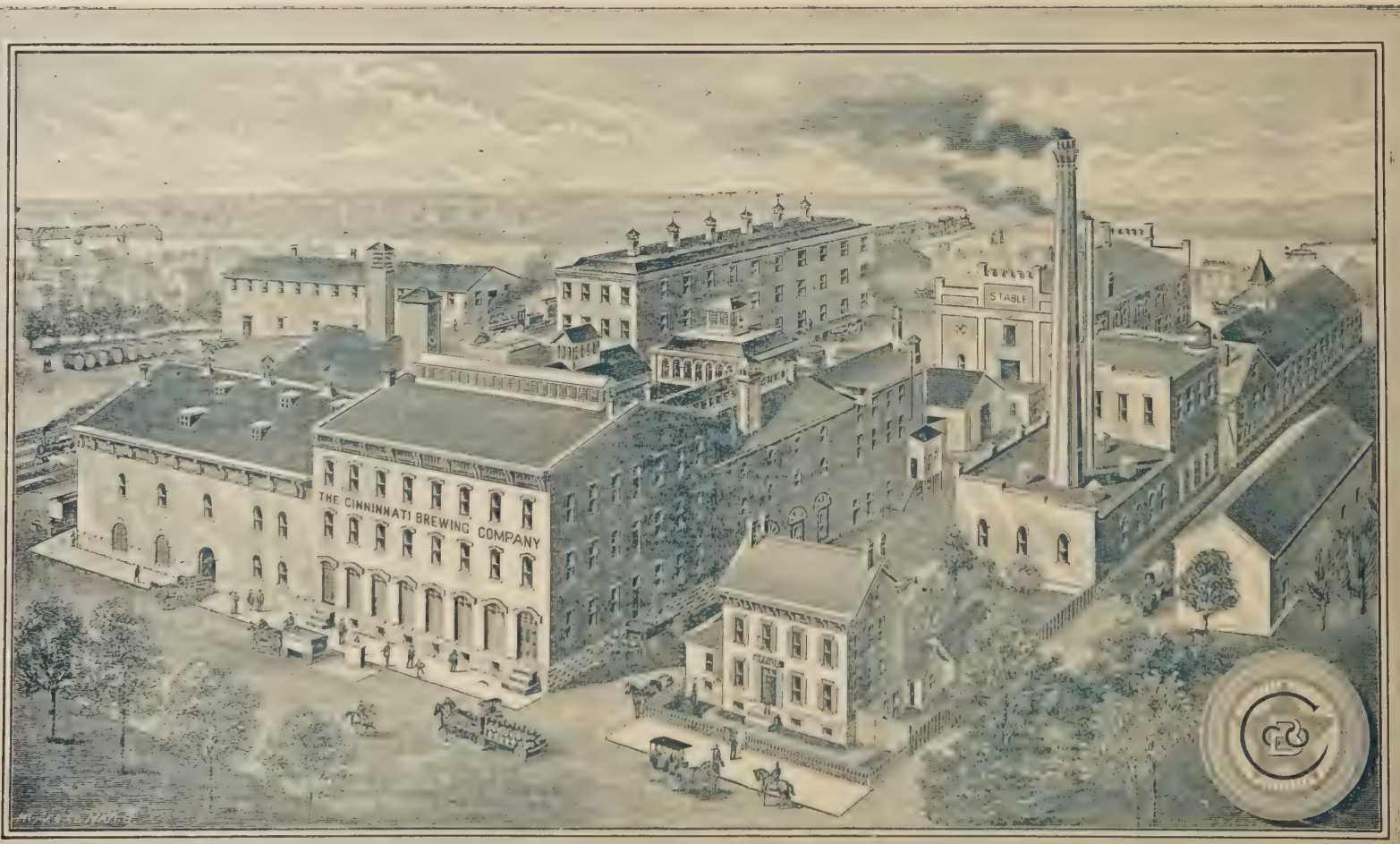
The Ritchie and Dyer Company.

Traction Engines and Saw Mills.

Mr. William Ritchie had been connected with the old Owens, Lane & Dyer shop for many years, and when that shop was sold in 1880 to Hoven, Owens & Rentschler Co., Mr. Ritchie, started the Ritchie & Dyer Co. there being associated with him Mr. William Dyer. There was only about two thousand dollars put into the business and the new concern had a hard time in getting along. Property was bought on the corner of Vine and Lowell Street, and the present shop erected, and new patterns were made for saw mills and traction engines. Mr. Dyer soon retired. Mr. Ritchie pushed the business and everything turned out splendidly. Selling agencies were established in all prominent cities north and south and west and the line of products was increased to include traction engines from ten to forty horse-power, and various sizes of saw mills, varying in capacity from three thousand to seventy thousand feet of lumber per day. About fifty traction engines and about three hundred saw mills are sold per year. Mr. Ritchie is President and Mr. Doeller is Secretary and Treasurer.

The Hamilton Malting Company.

In 1879 the firm of Reutti & Mason leased the Schelly malt house on Canal Street between Sixth and Seventh. The house had a capacity of one hundred thousand bushels and this firm increased it to one hundred and fifty thousand. In 1879 the business was purchased by Charles Sohngen, George P. Sohngen and William B. Brown, who conduct the business under the name of The Hamilton Malting Co. The product of this malt house is marketed through the Sohngen Malting Company.


THE CINNINNATI BREWING COMPANY
STABLE

Cincinnati Brewing Co.

IN 1850 Peter Schwab, eleven years old, landed in the United States from Germany, coming over in the same steamer with Henry Sohn. He came to Hamilton and learned the Cooper's trade at which he worked for some time. He was smart and industrious, and saving, and in course of time, became able to embark in business ventures of his own.

In 1858 John W. Sohn built a small brewery at the corner of Front and Sycamore Streets.

In 1864 M. Jacobi bought this brewery of Sohn and operated it for four years. In 1878 the firm of Peter Schwab & Co., composed of Peter Schwab, F. VanDerveer and Herman Reutti, bought the brewery of Jacobi. But the business was conducted at a loss. In 1870 Mr. Schwab retired and the business was continued by VanDerveer and Reutti.

In 1874 Mr. Schwab bought the brewery of VanDerveer and Reutti. It had a capacity of fifty barrels per day, but no sale could be found for that amount of product. Mr. Schwab operated in hard luck. Things were running behind, debts were piling up, and debtors were pressing, and there seemed to be no way out of the woods. Mr. Schwab was as deep in the hole as even the nerviest man care to get. But he worried along where other men would have laid the thing down, and the result of his persistent energy was to bring about an improvement in the prospects, which improvements have contiuued and bloomed into the highest kind of success. The trade was pushed, the capacity of the brewery greatly exceeded, and the brewery was enlarged to meet the growing demands. In 1875 the business was incorporated under the name of The Cincinnati Brewing Co. In 1890 an artificial ice plant was put in, the plant now having a capacity of fifty tons per day, of ice made from filtered water. The capacity of the Brewery has been so increased that it has now four hundred barrels per day and the sales are always up to the full capacity. The beer is shipped North, East and South, being sold very largely in Cleveland and Pittsburg. This present history is of course only concerned with that product of manufacturing establishments which goes out of the county and brings money income to the commnnity, and in this sense the Ice Factory of this Brewery is merely an element in the mauufacture and preservation of this beer which is shipped. But it seems hardly like going outside of the limitations of this history to explain that the manufactured. ice of this establishment also largely supplies the local market, this branch of the business being conducted under the name of the Hamilton Artlficial Ice Co. The ice is of splendid quality and seems to be clearer and cleaner than the natural article and has always been retailed at lower prices, and Mr. Schwab's enterprise in this ice matter has met with keen appreciation by the citizens.

H. P. DEUSCHER & CO.

MALSTERS.

In 1874 there was at the corner of Front and Wood Street, an establishment which had been in turn a brewery and a distillery. It was then

idle and was the property of Mr. Isreal Williams. In that year Mr. Willlams and Mr. H. P. Deuscher formed a partnership under the name of H. P. Deuscher & Co. each with equal interest. The property referred to was taken in hand and remodeled and equipped, turning it into a malting house with a capacity of fifty thousand bushels. The firm did not buy the real estate, and it still belongs to Mr. Williams. Later the capacity of the house has been increased to one hundred thousand bushels. The first and second years some money was lost but without serious effect on the firm and the business has been conducted with a fair degree of profit ever since. The conduct of the business is in the hands of Mr. Deuscher.

JOHN DONGES & CO.

Hubs and Spokes.

IN 1851 Mr. Donges came to Hamilton from Germany, where he had learned his trade as a carpenter. He worked at his trade and finally became a workman in the spoke factories and ultimately became interested in the business. He was for twenty-five years connected with the various concerns engaged in the hub, spoke and bent-wood business in the water power factories along the river. In 1872 he built the factory on the C. H. & D. road between Hanover and Walnut Streets. There is associated with him Mr. John Schumacher who has a special interest in the hub department of the business. The articles manufactured are hubs, spokes, felloes, bows, shafts, poles, and turned and sawed timber. The shop is equipped with its own saw mill and with all the necessary machinery for the class of goods manufactured, and these goods are sold throughout the country and are also exported very largely.

HAMILTON BUGGY CO.

THIS business was established in 1889 and incorporated in 1890 with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The Duke shop was leased, and very extensive alterations were made in the shop and finally extensive additions were built. The shop is conveniently located directly on the railroad and was equipped with new machinery. The President of the company is Mr. John Rogers, while Mr. I. P. Anderson is Vice President and Mr. Hochheimer is manager of manufacturing. The company makes all kinds of buggies, surreys and phaetons; in addition to a number of specialties, such as the Hamilton Leader Fifth Wheel or Coupling; the Behlen Boot and the Schad shell wheel. The establishment turns out about eight thousand vehicles per year, and the business is constantly increasing.

The Sohn and Rentschler Co.

Gray Iron Founders.

IN 1875 Henry Sohn was book-keeper in a Hamilton Brewery, Adam Rentschler was foreman in the foundry of the Variety Iron Works of Hamilton, and John Balle was a machinist working at the Niles Tool Works. These men were cronies and were anxious to go into business together, and the more they talked about it the more anxious they became, especially Balle who was thoroughly enthusiastic. None of them had ever been in business and all had been working for the sure thing of daily wages. They had twenty-nine hundred dollars in money between them. Their idea was to start a foundry with a small machine shop attachment and manufacture shelf hardware, and at the same time, furnish the castings and machine fittings required by numerons makers of agricultural implements, who were not themselves prepared to do their cast metal work.

Job Owens had built a factory designed for felt making, but for some reason the project had never been carried forward and the factory had been used for various purposes and was at this time vacant. Sohn, Rentschler and Balle threw up their jobs and rented the Owens factory and started in business as Sohn, Rentschler & Balle, calling their concern the Ohio Iron Works.

These men began to find out what real business was. The enthusiastic Balle began to appreciate the sterling merits of a regular pay-day at the Niles Works, for the boot was now on the other foot, and serious problems arose as to how to scare up the money to pay the men. No paying business had been established and what little there was produced a loss instead of a profit. Everything was mortgaged up to the neck and finally Balle's enthusiasm gave entirely out and he incontinently quit and returned to his first love, study work and a sure pay-day.

Sohn and Rentschler assumed the load, and the heavier the load pressed the harder they worked. They pushed out for trade and they got it. They sought for customers seeking the finest grade of castings and they found those customers and they made those castings and they made money, and they have made money ever since and to-day are looked upon as two of the wealthiest men in the city. They own lots of real estate and are interested in numerous manufacturing enterprises, and in the language of the street, they have money to sell. But no men have worked harder or given closer attention to business. To-day, or any day, Adam Rentschler will be found in his foundry with his coat off and Henry Sohn will be found digging at his

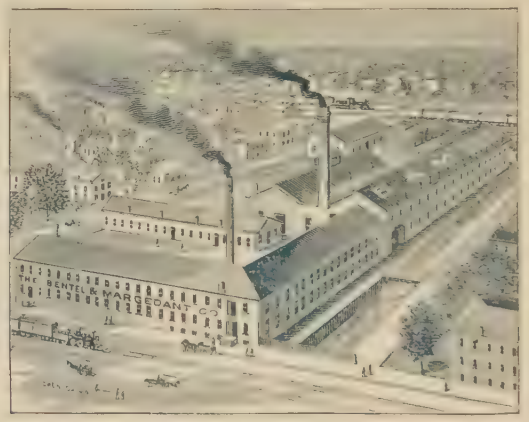
office work. They still occupy the same shop, which has been much enlarged. They bought the place once but it was impossible to get a deed and so they remained tenants.

There is something peculiar about the history of this institution and its product. Iron foundries are the commonest kind of institutions and if you want to buy castings the woods are full of places where you can get them and get them at any price you desire to pay. But there are castings and castings. Some castings are hard and some are soft; some are rough and some are smooth; some are round cornered where they ought to be square cornered, and some are square cornered where they ought to be round cornered. There are situations where any kind of castings will answer and there are situations where the castings must be just so. Sohn and Rentschler early found out that there was a large class of customers wanting small castings true to pattern, neither larger nor smaller nor more crooked nor less crooked. They accordingly gave special attention to matters of shrinkage and strains in small castings and became able to sell a reliable product. It has been the universal custom in foundries to buy the pig iron and then to mix as much scrap iron with it as the castings would stand. This, in small castings, yields a hard product. Sohn and Rentschler found that there was a large demand for small castings, requiring considerable drilling and other work, which should be pure and soft and they accordingly cut loose from the usual plan of mixture and adopted pure iron regardless of cost, and the writer well remembers visiting their shop within the last year and not finding any scrap iron in the yard. They were working on mixtures of pure pig. If customers want their small castings cleaned up cheaply Sohn and Rentschler rattle them in a tumbling barrel, which is the usual cheap process, but this has a tendency to round off the sharp corners of delicate castings. If customers want the sharp corners left on the castings Sohn and Rentschler clean them up in pickling vats. The difficulty of procuring the class of castings which Sohn and Rentschler supply to the trade may be judged from the fact that they are continually making large shipments to New York, Chicago and other distant points where iron foundries can be found by the hundred. They send to New York gray iron castings for electrical apparatuses which is so soft that it can be slightly rivited. Quite a number of very extensive manufacturers of small machinery, using castings by the car load, have long ago concluded that the success of their business rested too much upon the perfection of the castings to justify them in erecting their own foundries. It is easy to build foundries and make castings, but it is extremely difficult to make the quality of small castings called for in some line of manufacture. It is the satisfactory supply of such demands as this that has formed the basis of the success of Sohn & Rentschler.

THE BENTEL & MARGEDANT CO.

Wood Working Machinery.

IN 1864-65 Mr. Charles E. McBeth, a machinist in Hamilton, commenced the manufacture of small power presses, corn stalk cutters, tobacco molds, shoe polishers and other small articles. In 1867 D. W. McClung, and later Jacob Schaffer, entered into partnership with Mr. McBeth to manufacture the Universal Wood Worker. They had bought a half interest in the patent and also the control of the other half. Mr. McClung soon retired, selling to Shaffer and in 1869 Mr. Shaffer retired selling to Mr. W. C. Margedant.



Mr. Margedant, from 1854 to 1859 had been working as a journeyman machinist in the old shop of Owens, Lane & Dyer and leaving that shop had become engineer and architect for Mr. John W. Sohn who was engaged in numerous enterprises requiring the services of such a man. Mr. Margedant had had a thorough technical education in Europe and was a man of genius and energy. In 1870 Mr. Fred Bentel entered the concern. The firm was then manufacturing tobacco molds and the Universal Wood Worker. The Universal Wood Worker was a machine of a great deal of merit and demand for it grew so large that the capacity of the shop required to be greatly increased. But in May 1873 a fire occurred imposing a loss of over six thousand dollars. The loss was a hard one for it destroyed valuable patterns and made a serious break in the business on which the prosperity of the owners depended and they were very hard up for money when rebuilding was imparative. Disputes arose over the rebuilding and Mr. McBeth retired, Mr. John W. Sohn taking his place as an equal partner. The rebuilding was completed and new patterns were made and to the line of manufacturing was added a full line of

wood working machinery of the very latest and most original design, Mr. Margedant proving himself to be possessed of most admirable talents in this direction. The business prospered until the dull times of 1876-1879 when things took a bad turn, business being wretched, and debts pressing. The pressure became too great and Mr. Margedant and Mr. Bentel both retired from the business, Mr. Sohn assuming the whole load and employing Mr. Margedant as manager on a salery with an interest in the profits. Business soon picked up and the capacity of the shop became over-taxed and it became necessary to work double turn night and day, and many orders were refused. Business relaxed again and it became neeessary to make reductions at every point, But this depression passed over and business again picked up. In 1885 the concern was incorporated under the style of the Bentel & Margedant Co., Mr. Margedant becoming a stockholder. On January 11th, 1889, Mr. Sohn died and Mr. Margedant purchased his stock. In 1889 the business was re-organized with Mr. Margedant as President and general manager, Mr. John T. Gardner Vice President and Superintendent; and William L. Huber Secretary and Treasurer.

The business is in the best possible condition. Its products are known the world over and its machines are models of practical design and superior efficiency. The line of machines manufactured includes over three hundred different sizes and styles of regular machines, to say nothing of special machines which are being constantly devised for special work. In this line of special machines this establishment has a most brilliant reputation, it being well understood throughout the wood-working world that if some new and unheard of machine is wanted for specially economical and more perfect proficiency in the working of wood, the Bentel & Margedant Co., are always prepared to devise and construct it with the assurance that the result will be satisfactory in the highest degree. For instance, in the manufacture of vehicle wheels, where the closest economy and the greatest perfection in production is called for, the special machines of this establishment are the standard requirement. This automatic refined machinery is of the utmost refined character and deals with the rough wood and produces the finished wheel. A specialty has also been made of automatic machinery for the manufacture of wood pumps, and for railroad car works. An idea of the extensive product of the establishment may be gathered from the fact that of the "Universal Wood Worker," a single machine in the long list of products of this concern, over four thousand have been sold and they have gone into all the lands where wood is worked.

The shops are very extensive and are well equipped with the best modern iron-working machinery for the production of wood-working machines, and the business is conducted with the most careful and conscientious supervision with a constant thought as to the best interests of the customer.

WINE VAULT
WINE VAULT
MFG. CO. CINCINNATI O.

THE BECKETT PAPER COMPANY.

In 1849 a party by the name of Allen, began on a paper mill in Hamilton at the corner of Buckeye and Lowell Streets. He brought to the town two mill-wrights, John L. Martin and Frank Martin, to erect the mill and he brought Adam Laurie, a Scotch paper-maker, to run the mill. At that time the only paper mill in Hamilton was the Wrapping-paper Mill of Erwin, Kline & Co.

Allen got in the foundations for the mill and then failed and left the Martins and Laurie in bad shape, stranded high and dry.

At that time William Beckett was a lawyer in Hamilton, and so was F. D. Rigdon. The stranded mechanics consulted Beckett and the result was that an arrangement was effected whereby the Martins and Beckett, under the firm name of Beckett, Martins & Rigdon, undertook to put the project through. Beckett had one-third interest, John L. Martin one-third interest' and Frank Martin and Rigdon each one-sixth. This was in 1849. A sixty-two inch machine was put in and the product was book and newspaper. Adam Laurie was foreman. The first year showed badly. In 1850 Beckett purchased the interest of the two Martins and the firm name was changed to Beckett & Rigdon. In 1852 a second machine was put in, this time a sixty-eight inch machine, and both machines were run on book and newspaper. About 1854 Mr. Adam Laurie took a one eighth interest in the mill, and the mill made money. In 1862 or 1863, Rigdon retired and the style of the firm was changed to Beckett & Laurie. In 1870 Mr. Adam Laurie, Jr. who had learned the trade in the mill, was taken into the firm, and the style of the firm was changed to Beckett, Laurie & Company.

The two machines had been running on book and newspaper, but during the war the product drifted somewhat into colored papers for poster and cover work. No other mill in the West was then making colored papers. To make these colored papers was a great trick in the trade, and Mr. Adam Laurie was a special artist in this line and the reputation of the papers of this mill became so great that the colored papers began to predominate in the product or the mill and in 1875 or '76 everything else was abandoned and since that time the mill has made only colored papers.

Young Tom Beckett had learned the trade in the mill, and in 1885 he was taken into the firm. In 1887 or '88 the Beckett's bought out both the Lauries and the concern was incorporated as the Beckett Paper Company, with one hundred thousand dollars capital, with William Beckett as President and Thomas Beckett Secretary and Treasurer. The mill was rebuilt from stem to stern the two old machines were thrown out and a single sixty eight inch machine was put in. This new machine was built by the Black

& Clawson Co. in Hamilton.

Paper-machines to-day look very much as they did many years ago, but the mill of the Beckett Paper Co. furnishes a splendid example of the results of modern improvements in construction and in details, and in the running speed of paper machines. The capacity of the two old machines, one sixty-two inch and one sixty-eight inch, was two and one-half tons of paper per day and the capacity of the single sixty-eight inch machine now in use is five tons per day. In other words, half the machinery produces double the product, a four fold increase.

The product of the mill is exclusively colored papers, but the lower grade of paper for posters, &c., has been entirely abandoned and the mill now runs entirely upon the finest grades of colored papers for book covers. In this line of trade the product of this mill stands in the highest rank and it has a market all over the country. The two Becketts give personal attention to the business. Tom runs the mill and runs the office, and Mr. Beckett, Sr., does all the traveling.

THE COLUMBIA.

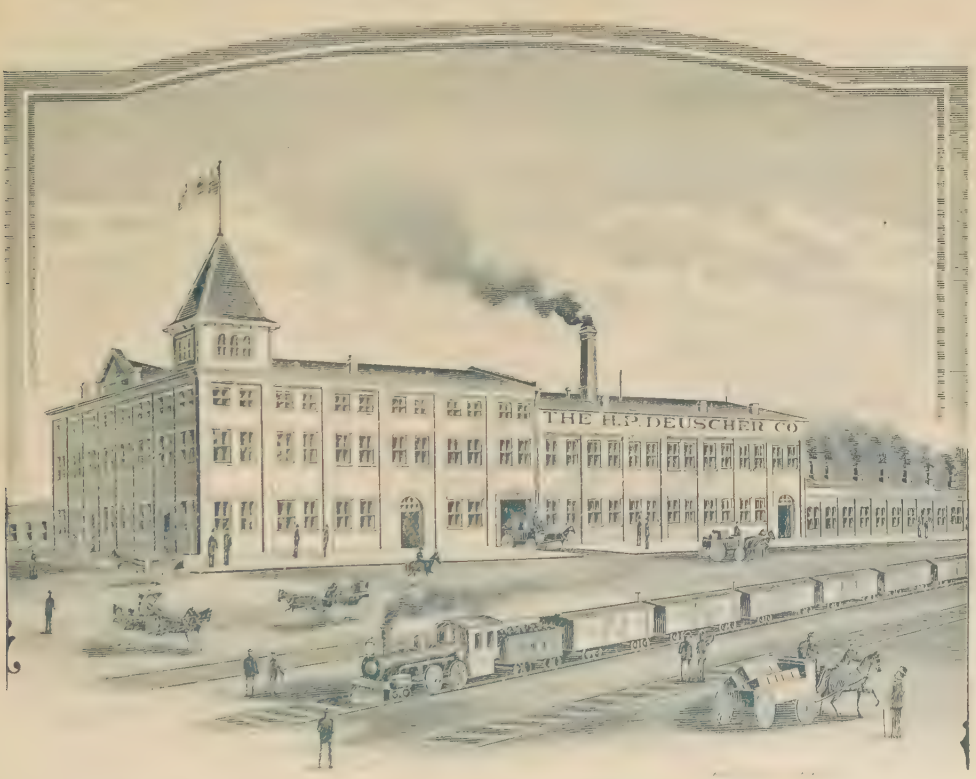
CARRIAGE COMPANY.

THIS is a comparatively new establishment, having started in business this year with excellent facilities and most flattering prospects. The firm is composed of R. A. Davis, J. E. Wright, R. L. Hedges and T. L. Curley Messrs. Davis, Wright & Curley have had long experience in the carriage business. Mr. Hedges is from Kansas City. Business was started in February, 1891. The premises were leased of the Hamilton Distilling Company and were entirely remodeled to suit the new business, and the result is a commodious establishment well suited to the manufacture and storage of the intended product. The factory is directly upon the C. H. & D. Railroad and on the line of the Electric Railway. The factory was completely equipped with entirely new machinery. The success of the new firm has been greater than was contemplated. The expectation was that at the outside one thousand rigs would be shipped this year, but these figures have been far exceeded and the shipments so far have amounted to fifteen hundred. In installing this business the owners determined to avoid entirely the low grade markets, and accordingly, to establish the grade betwen the medium and highest grades of carriage work.

THE H. P. DEUSCHER COMPANY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS ETC.

H. P. DEUSCHER was a farmer who had been in various business enterprises in other places than Hamilton, and was engaged in Hamilton in the malting business with Israel Williams. In 1879 he contemplated starting the hardware and implement business in the establishment of the



Variety Iron Works. It was a risky venture, and he consulted his personal friend William E. Brown, of the Second National Bank, who had frequently helped him. Mr. Brown sat squarely down on the project and prophesied the most dismal failure and refused to encourage it in any way, and promised to withhold his help if needed in case the venture went forward. But Mr. Deucher took the rash step and soon found himself in hot water and Mr. Brown's prophesy became nearly being fulfilled. This was in 1879 and to-

day Mr. Deuscher's establishment is entirely free from debt and has been many times enlarged, and he has a most magnificent business, his sales at present amounting to a thousand dollars a day. It was a pure case of nerve and energy and splendid management, with very little of the element of luck about it. The first implements made were the Barbour Corn Drills, and in connection with this business the castings were made for the well known "fashion" school-desk and the castings were also made for the Implement Works of Norris Brothers. Later the McColm Soil Pulverizer was taken up and then the "Victor" Churn and then the "Favorite" Churn, later the "Hamilton" Corn Planter, and Check-row Corn Planter, Horse Hay Rakes, Disk Harrows, Folding Harrows, and Lever Harrows were gone into. The trade was pushed in every direction and a market found in every state in the union. Of the Hamilton Corn Planters alone, five thousand have been sold, and certain meritorious points in their construction have formed the model which has revolutionized the Corn Planter trade. The school desk business has increased enormously. The first year Mr. Deuscher made seventeen hundred of these desks and this year he has made eight thousand of them. In 1888 Mr. Deuscher turned his business into a corporation with an incorporated capital of fifty thousand dollars. Mr Deuscher is the owner of the business and gives it his personal attention. His establishment occupies five acres at Seventh and Hanover Streets.

GEORGE F. HUTCHINSON & CO.

Omni Curant the King of Pain.

ABOUT thirty years ago Dr. J. J. McBride had a prescription for a remedy for all manner of aches and pains, from toothache to rheumatism. He traveled and sold the medicine largely, and Mr. Henry VanDerveer traveled with him for a while and received the formula, and, ultimately, began the manufacture and sale of the medicine on his own account, he and Dr. McBride operating in different parts of the country. Dr. McBride died and Mr. VanDerveer kept up the business in a small way.

In 1886 George Hutchinson went into the business with Mr. VanDerveer and the manufacture of the medicine was established in Hamilton under the name of G. F. Hutchinson & Co. In 1887 Mr. VanDerveer retired and Mr. Hutchinson has since continued the business under the old name and has pushed it extensively. The laboratory was established on the corner of Third and High Street, and from there the medicine was shipped to the various selling points. Seven travelers are employed, and in addition to the sales made by them there is an established demand throughout the country.

The Fisher Ice Tool Company.

MR. J. F. FISHER was an edge-tool maker and had been extensively engaged in the business in Hamilton for many years, and his son Joseph Fisher learned the trade with him. Mr. Fisher finally sold his business to M. Bare and Joseph Fisher, became Mr. Bare's Superintendent.

In 1888 Joseph Fisher, Jacob Lorenz, and Mr. Herman Augspurger established the Fisher Ice Tool Co., with an incorporated capital of ten thousand dollars. The line of manufacture included ice-harvesting tools and ice-elevating machinery. A specialty was made of a double ice-marker which Mr. Fisher had lately invented, and this implement is practically superceding the old single line markers in all of the ice-harvesting fields of the country. In connection with this implement the surprising fact developed that it took less power to cut two grooves in the ice than it did to cut one. The new implement did just twice the work of the old one and did it easier.

The line of products of the Company includes every machine or implement used in the ice trade, and these goods are found wherever ice is harvested or handled.

The growth of the business in the hands of these pushing men may be judged from the fact that for the season of 1888-90, the first season after beginning business, the sales were nine thousand dollars. The second season of 1889-90 they were twenty-one thousand dollars. The last season, that of 1890-91, they were thirty-three thousand dollars.

In 1889 Mr. Augspurger retired from the business, which is now owned entirely by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Lorenz. New products have lately been added to the list and the establishment is now engaged largely in making metallic poles for electric railways, and also metallic specialties employed in electric railway work. Steel street-crossings are also being made.

D. M. STEVENSON.

Furniture Specialties.

Mr. Stevenson had been engaged in Cincinnati for some years in the manufacture of furniture specialties and, in 1888, he removed to Hamilton, taking shop-room at Water and Market streets. He manufactures lodge-room furniture which finds its market among the secret orders of the country. He has lately taken up the manufacture of folding beds of his own invention.

SHULER & BENNINGHOFEN.

WOOLEN MILL.

THE two brothers Breidenbauch in 1853 had a dry goods store in Hamilton and took a notion to make the woolens which they sold. These two with Jerry Andrum and Titus Shuler and Asa Shuler, under the name of Breidenbauch & Co., started a woolen mill in the building now standing on Fourth Street between the shops of Long & Allstatter Co. and the Bentel & Margedant Co., the old building now forming a part of the Long & Allstatter shop. About five thousand dollars wass put into the business. The two Shulers were carpenters and Andrum was to be the woolen mill man. They put in four narrow looms. one wide loom, one spinning-mule, and one set of cards. They made yarns, cashmeres, blankets and flannels. All were sold either in Hamilton or in Cincinnati, the business being strictly local. Pay was taken mostly in trade,

The first year they managed to lose nine hundred dollars and Mr. Andrum retired in disgust. Mr. Asa Schuler assumed the management of the mill and the business was pushed into new markets and with great success. In 1858 Mr. J. W. Benninghofen bought the interests of the Breidenbauch Brothers and the firm name was changed to Shuler & Benninghofen. Mr. Benninghofen was clerk in the Brewery of John W. Sohn and he remained a clerk in the Brewery for a year after he bought his interest in the woolen mill.

In 1862 the present mill was built, on the corner of Heaton and Lowell Streets, and when the new mill was done a double set of machinery was put in.

In 1854 the mill made its first felt for use on a paper machine. This was bought and used by Shuey & McGuire for their paper-mill in Hamilton, It was not an endless felt, but was seamed. Paper-makers felts were made right along to some extent and in 1866 the mill made its first endless felt. This felt trade has grown enormously and this mill now has two-thirds of the Western trade on paper-makers felts and the reputation of these felts is the very highest.

In 1881 Mr. Benninghofen died and his two sons, Chris and Peter took his place in the mill where they can always be found, every day in the week.

The mill now makes paper-makers felts, up to one hundred and twenty-six inches in width ; blankets of the finest grades ; woven woolen skirts both endless and pieced ; flannels, yarns and skirting flannels. The widest loom is two hundred and sixty inches. The trade of this mill now extends all over the United States with trade connections in Mexico, Japan and other foreign conntries.

McFEE-CO. HAM. O

THE HUGHES MFG. CO.

Grain-cleaning Machinery etc.

IN 1849 Learned & Hughes patented certain improvements in grain-cleaning machinery, and at this time, the art was in its infancy. In 1860 Hughes patented the volute system of bran duster. The business of manufacturing and selling this machinery was carried on in Hamilton by Mr. Hughes and various other associates for quite a number of years and with magnificent success, the machines being sold very extensively and at handsome profits. The business was finally incorporated as the Stephen Hughes Manufacturing Co. and was operated by Mr. Stephen Hughes and Mr. Robert Hughes.

The manufacturing business was conducted in the shop formerly occupied by Black & Clawson on the corner of Water and Market Streets.

In 1882 the Edmands Manufacturing Company was formed and engaged in the manufacture of grain-cleaning machinery, Mr. Edmands being the moving spirit and Mr. Heimsath his principle colleague. Upon the death of Mr. Edmands, Mr. Heimsath became Superintendent, and finally purchased the entire business.

In 1887 Mr. Robert Hughes and Mr. Heimsath formed the Standard Grain-cleaner Co. which took over the business of the Edmands Manufacturing Company, the factory being located in the Morey factory building at the West end of High Street. In 1890 the Hughes Manufacturing Co. was incorporated, forming a consolidation of the Stephen Hughes Manufacturing Co. and the Standard Grain-Cleaner Co., taking up the manufacture of their combined products, the principal owners being Stephen Hughes and Robert Hughes. In June 1891 both of the Messrs Hughes retired. Mr. H. P. Deuscher is now President of the Company, Mr. F. C. Heimsath Vice-President and Treasurer, and Mr. W. H. Stephen Secretary. They occupy their own new factory on Water Street, a brick structure operated by water power. The concern manufactures wheat separators, graders, smutters, corn-cleaners and separators, flour feeders and mixers, flour blenders and vertical and horizontal bran dusters; in all a line of fifty-three sizes and styles of machine The machines have been sold by the thousand all over the known world where grain cleaning machinery is used.

THE BESS MACHINE CO.,

Laundry Machinery & Paper Slitters.

IN 1884 Albert Bess finished a three years apprenticeship as a machinist in the shop of Black & Clawson. He was then twenty-one years old. In 1888 while working in the shop of Black & Clawson he invented a slitting cutter to be applied to paper making machines to cut the wide web into narrower webs as the paper ran from the machine. Paper slitters of various kinds were quite old but Mr. Bess' contrivance had many points of decided superiority. At this time there was in Boston the Koegel Slitter Co. whose slitters were being quite extensively sold.

Mr. Bess had no money, except his weekly pay as a machinist, but he had a foot-lathe in his kitchen at home, and when he got up his new-fangled slitter nothing would do but he must start a machine shop of his own. He borrowed fifteen dollars of the First National Bank, with Mr. Robert Andrews as security, and then went to the Beckett Paper Company and got their order for four slitters, Bess to take in pay for them an old lathe which was in the paper mill, and he got the lathe in advance. He now had two lathes and he rented a place and started his establishment, entirely without capital. Mr. Black, of Black & Clawson, was good enough to say "If you get too hard up you can come up to our shop and work awhile." Mr. Bess did find himself too hard up, and while he was the proprietor of a machine shop himself he could generally be found at work at Black & Clawson's shop. But while he worked as a journeyman at Black & Clawsons for the sure thing of weekly pay he kept a machinist or two at work in his own institution.

The new-paper-slitter was an admirable arrangement and sold on sight. Mr. Bess got his first hundred dollars from sales of slitters made to the Friend & Forgy Paper Co. at Franklin, Ohio, and he borrowed another hundred dollars with Mr. Montgomery of Oxford as security. He was now a manufacturer and a capitalist with debts and went at business with vigor.

But the Koegel Slitter Co., claiming a monopoly in improved paper slitters, notified Mr. Bess to stop infringing on their patent. Mr. Bess took council and was advised to go ahead. The Koegel Slitter Co. then sent agents and finally an attorney to size up Mr. Bess, and every effort was made to bulldoze him. The efforts would have succeeded with ninety-nine men out of one hundred but Mr. Bess was not a man to be bulldozed. He got his patent on his own invention and sold his slitters and told his opponents

to crack the whip. And the crack of the whip in the United States Court is no small matter for any manufacturer. Mr. Bess managed to save up one hundred and thirty dollars and proposed to take a trip in the far East among the paper mills with his slitter. Mr. Clawson, of Black & Clawson, told him that he did not think it would take him long to "blow in" the one hundred and thirty dollars, but he was mistaken. Mr. Bess was gone thirteen days and the net profits of the trip were six hundred and fifty dollars.

The Koegel Slitter Co. now boiled over and began a patent suit against one of Mr. Bess' customers in Franklin, Ohio, and Mr. Bess gave a thousand dollar bond of indemnity to the Defendant and took upon himself the full defense of the suit, employing Messrs. Parkinson & Parkinson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, as his counsel. The case was fought through the Court and Mr. Bess came out with flying colors, and the decision rendered by the Court was one of the most serious rebukes yet given to a patentee who seeks to squelch independent and superior improvements.

But Mr. Bess desired more extensive fields of manufacturing and contemplated the production of a full line of laundry machinery for steam laundries. He knew nothing about this kind of machinery and in fact he had seen little of it, but he took the bull by the horns and started a laundry and equipped it with the best modern machinery and operated it for ten months until he knew all about laundry machinery, and then sold it out, coming out without loss. He then got up a full line of steam laundry machinery of the most modern and ingenious construction and is now in full swing under the style of the Bess Machine Co. with an incorporated capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, with himself as President and his brother Arthur as Secretary and Treasurer. The establishment has moved into a larger shop with greatly increased facilities and is now in contemplation of much more extensive enlargements, it being found impossible to keep up with the orders on hand, the paper slitters alone making a very respectable manufacturing business. They are now the standard article in this line and are specified for all first-class paper machines and orders are filled for them by the hundreds.

Mr. Bess has now in contemplation the erection of a model laundry for the special purpose of exhibiting to visiting customers a full line of the Bess laundry machinery in practical operation.

It would be impossible for a young manufacturer to have brighter prospects.

POWER PUNCHING & SHEARING MACHINERY.

THE LONG & ALLSTATTER COMPANY.

Punching and Shearing Machinery and Agricultural Implements.

IN 1855 56 John M. Long, a machinist, was foreman in the old Owens Lane & Dyer shop. Peter Black owned a shop on Water Street on the north side of present Market Street. He was a blacksmith and did a genera blacksmith business. Robert Allstatter was a file cutter and in 1854 he hadl rented room in Black's shop and the firm of Allstatter & Scheisman cut files and sickles for a living. In 1856 the parties got together and the firm of Long, Black & Allstatter started business in Black's shop. Long & Allstatter had a few hundred apiece and Black owned the shop, which had water power. The new concern did a general small jobbing business and made a few broom-handles, lathes and made sickles for manufactures of mowers and reapers. They supplied sickles for reaper-makers in Springfield and other places, and in some cases, made the finger-bars also.

In 1887 they began studying reapers and in that year built two combined mowing and reaping machines, entirely of metal, and known as the "Iron Harvester." There was a big reaper trial at Hamilton and these machines got second premium, missing the first because they had no self rake. There had been iron mowers but these were the first iron reapers built in the country. They sold none the first year, as these machines were built merely for a test. In 1858 they sold sixty-five machines which gave them a good test.

In doing their sickle work they found that all their punching and shearing machines made in the country were inefficient and they therefore got up machines of their own, and these punching and shearing machines were so superior that they were called upon to fill orders for them from many manufacturers of reapers &c. In 1859 the concern sold three hundred harvesters. The reaper men did not much like the idea of their sickle-makers going into the harvester business but still in this year the concern sold about fifteen thousand sickles. In 1860 they sold eight hundred of the iron harvesters at good prices and at good profits. The concern had a splendid opening but were too timid to build in advance of actual sales. The punching-machine business was constantly growing and improved machines were constantly being gotten out and sold to various branches of trade, car works, safe makers, and others. In this year the shop took up the manufacture of

two horse corn drills, seed drills and feed cutters. In 1861-62 business fell off owing to the war and the high price of iron. In 1863 the manufacture of hay rakes was taken up and this year about eight hundred harvesters were sold and a great deal was done in supplying cultivator points and such things to other manufacturers of implements, the experience of the shop in punching and shearing and polishing having put them in a superior position in this direction. About this time property on the south side of the street, across from the water-power canal was bought. It was the old Hamilton and Rossville Female Academy where the City Building now stands and was bought for twenty-five hundred dollars, and the factory now occupied both shops, which were connected by a shaft across the street. About 1871 Mr. Black retired and the firm became Long & Allstatter, with a right to remain in the old shop two years, Mr. Black conducting a blacksmith and machine shop in the northern part of the premises, where he started into the portable engine business. In 1893 Long & Allstatter got into their new shop on the corner of Fourth and High streets and soon dropped the manufacture of harvesters as self-binders were then becoming fashionable and they had not succeeded in getting one that was satisfactory. They took up plows and sulky-plows and cultivators, and pushed the sickle business and the punching and shearing machines. They soon received a severe blow from the panic. In 1874 Mr. Charles McBeth and Mr. Herman Snyder came into the firm and the firm name was changed to Long & Allstatter Co. Mr. McBeth had been in the firm of Bentel & Margedant Co. leaving it after their fire. In 1878 the concern was incorporated as the Long & Allstatter Co. with two hundred thousand dollars capital, and a few additional small stockholders came in. In 1881 the sickle business had grown greatly, the concern being the second largest in the business. The other sickle manufacturers wanted a trust formed but the arrangement did not suit the Long & Allstatter Co. so they sold the business out on highly satisfactory terms. They were then making about fifty thousand sickles per year and lots of complete cutting apparatuses for harvesters. The business has since been pushed in the other branches and with eminent success. The punching and shearing machines have been kept up to the highest notch and the concern is now the acknowledged leader in the world in this line of machines. The establishment now makes about seven thousand cultivators; nine thousand horse rakes; and two hundred punching and shearing machines a year, besides large numbers of straw cutters, cotton planters, plows, &c. The shop has been much enlarged and now covers three acres. Mr. John M. Long is President, Mr. Joe Long Vice President, Mr. McBeth Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. John M. W. Long Superintendent. All of these men are thoroughly practical shop men and give personal and constant attention to the business. A few years ago Mr. Allstatter retired entirely from active business.

The Albert Fisher Manufacturing Co.

Canners and Can Makers.

ALBERT FISHER & CO., had been engaged for many years in Cincinnati as canners of vegetables, the firm making its own cans by ordinary hand process. In 1885 the concern moved to Hamilton and built a new factory on Third Street near Black, the business at this time being incorporated as The Albert Fisher Manufacturing Co., Albert Fisher President, Charles Fisher Secretary and Treasurer. In Cincinnati the goods to be canned had been purchased in the market, but when the business was installed in Hamilton, preparations were made for raising the vegetables, as far as possible. Farms were accordingly purchased and leased until now this establishment cultivates about one thousand acres of land. The goods packed consist of tomatoes, corn, peas, beans, and vegetables generally. The market for these goods is all over the United States and the well known "Star" brand of canned goods stands high in the estimation of users.

The growing business would no longer permit of the cans being made by hand, and accordingly, the latest modern machinery was put in for their manufacture, and even the most modern machinery was greatly improved upon and original machines were devised and built until finally the can making part of the establishment was in a position not only to produce its own cans, but to sell cans largely to other canning factories. The large factory has been very greatly enlarged and now has a capacity of one hundred thousand cans per day. These cans are sold to canning factories all over the West and South and as far East as Buffalo. In addition to cans, the automatic machinery is also employed in the manufacture of lard pails and buckets, which are sold largely.

THe Sohngen and Brown Co.

Manufacturers of Maize Malt.

THE old Canal Mill, at the head of Dayton Street on the Canal, had been idle, and in 1888 The Sohngen & Brown Company was incorporated with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, with Charles Sohngen, President, William B. Brown, Vice President, and George P. Sohngen, Secretary and Treasurer. The old mill was completely cleaned out and entirely new machinery put in, adapted for the manufacturing of maize malt. The work is done by roller-mills entirely and two thousand bushels of corn per day are ground and the product is sold in New York, Philadelphia, and the East generally. Mr. Brown runs the business at the mill and the office is with the Sohngen Malting Co., corner of C and Franklin streets.

THE HAMIL ON FOUNDRY & MACH. CO.
B O
McFEE-CO. CINNHAM, O.

The Hamilton Foundry & Machine Company.

General Iron Foundries.

MOST of the larger machine establishments in Hamilton have their own foundries and large and roomy and well equipped foundries are they. There are also three concerns doing jobbing foundry business. These latter concerns supply those shops which have not their own foundries and also furnish castings for use abroad. Notwithstanding the extent of Hamilton foundries, the amount of castings used in the various industries is so great that the foundries cannot keep up, and a number of concerns have been obliged to order large quantities of castings from abroad. It is the intention of the Hamilton Foundry & Machine Co. to supply this demand and to see that hereafter the City of Hamilton is a larger seller of castings instead of a buyer. Heavy work is to receive especial attention. The foundry is one hundred by three hundred feet, with a melting capacity of fifteen tons per day, and the equipment for dealing with the heaviest class of machine casting is probably superior to anything in the State. The factory is located on the Panhandle Railroad at Lincoln Avenue.

The Company was incorporated in 1891. Adam Rentschler is President: Frederick Thomma, Vice President: J. C. Hooven, Treasurer: and Earl Hooven, Secretary.

The Advance Manufacturing Co.

Cider Mills, Ice Tools.

THE NEW MALES Manufacturing Co. had for some time been engaged in the manufacture of cider mills and ice harvesting tools. In 1888 The Advance Manufacturing Co. was incorporated, with fifty thousand dollars capital, William Ritchie, President; F. Doeller, Secretary and Treasurer, and H. Lashorn, Superintendent. The new concern bought out the New Males Manufacturing Co. and bought property and built the new shop on the Panhandle Railroad and the Canal, near High street.

The American cider mill is made in three sizes. An extended variety of ice harvesting tools and implements are made, and the Little Giant Power Converter, for use in connection with wind mills, is also largely manufactured. The new concern has gotten along prosperously and the business is growing.

THE GORDON STEAM PUMP COMPANY.

Two pattern makers in Cincinnati, Messrs. Cope & Maxwell, devised and patented an improved steam pump and, in a small way, they began its manufacture. The business grew upon them and they took in partners with capital and formed the Cope & Maxwell Manufacturing Company. Their factory in Cincinnati was on the usual city style, heavy work being done in upper stories and no possible chance for extensions. In 1871 the establishment moved to Hamilton and erected a splendid factory with facilities for doing the work properly. They still retained the business office in Cincinnati, but the important fact is to be noted that within one year after moving to Hamilton there were more Cope & Maxwell pumps pumping water in Egypt than in Cincinnati, and to-day there is no country in the world in which they are not well known. These steam pumps were made for every possible duty and of a great variety of sizes.

In 1873 the establishment built its first water-works pumping-engine for supplying the city with water. This machine was erected at Newport, Kentucky, and was followed in 1874 by the pumping-engines for the water-works at Clinton, Iowa, and in 1875 by the water-works engines of Anamosa, Iowa, and the Athens Ayslum, of Ohio, and in 1876 by the engines at Logansport, Indiana, and others.

In 1884 Mr. Cope retired and the entire establishment was purchased by the Gordon & Maxwell Company, a new Company composed of Messrs. Gordon, McKinney & Gaff of the Niles Tool Works, and Mr. Maxwell of the former Company. Soon after that Mr. Maxwell retired entirely from active manufacturing business and entered upon the profession of Consulting Engineer, and in 1890 the name of the concern was changed to the Gordon Steam Pump Co.

The shop has been many times enlarged until now it is very extensive and splendidly equipped and turning out an enormous output of everything in the way of steam pumping machinery, principally duplex steam pumps for general purposes and water-works engines for the supply of municipalities.

The first steam pump manufactured by the concern had fixed upon it a small plate bearing the legend "No. 1" and ever since that the practice has been followed of consecutively marking the machines sent out. The number of the last plate, at the present time of writing was 8290. The variety of product will be understood from the fact that the number of styles and sizes of steam pumps for which patterns are on hand and for which orders are being constantly filled is nine hundred. The capacity of the establishment, as large as it is, is always over-taxed and night work is constantly being done.

Special attention has been given to water-works engines for cities, and up to the present writing this establishment has furnished two hundred and seven pumping engines for water-works use, and it may be of interest to note that these water-works pumping engines have been distributed as follows, viz: Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, Colorado 3, Canada 4, Dakota 2, Delaware 1, Georgia 3, Illinois 19, Indiana 11, Iowa 21, Kansas 4, Kentucky 3, Mississippi 1, Minnesota 2, Missouri 3, Montana 2, Michigan 18, New York 4, New Jersey 4, Nebraska 1, North Carolina 1, Ohio 48, Pennsylvania 17, Tennessee 1, Texas 7, Virginia 2, West Virginia 4, Washington 2, Wisconsin 6.

MACNEALE & URBAN

Safe and Lock Company.

IN the forties C. Urban was a locksmith in Cincinnati and in 1847 or 1848 he began the manufacture of safes. Safes were at that time merely extra strong treasure boxes or "strong" boxes, and there was nothing that could make any pretensions to being burglar-proof and little more could be said about fire-proof qualities, a fire-proof safe in those earlier days being a thin iron box lined with wood, wood kept from air being recognized as a poor conductor of heat and a material of slow combustion. But Mr. Wilder, of New York, had patented a new system of fire proof safe, an iron box lined with plaster, and it was under the Wilder patent that Mr. Urban began his operations. But as lowly as the safe-makers art was at that time, Mr. Urban was a safe-maker in the fullest sense, making his own safes and locks complete on the premises. In 1855 W. B. Dodds, not a mechanic, was taken into the business and the firm became Urban, Dodds & Co. In 1857 Mr. Urban died and his interest was bought by Dodds and the business continued as W. B. Dodds & Co. In 1859 Mr. Neil Macneale, a Civil Engineer, entered the firm, but the name remained unchanged.

Mr. Herman Urban had learned the trade in his father's shop, beginning work in 1857 and was, at that time, foreman of the shop. In 1863 he bought a one third interest in the business and the firm became Dodds, Macneale & Urban. In 1870 Dodds retired and the firm became Macneale & Urban.

In 1890 the new and splendid factory was built at Hamilton, occupying ten acres and having a capacity to work six hundred men and turn out fifty to sixty safes per day, in addition to an immense amount of the most modern character of burglar-proof vault work, safe deposit work, etc. etc.

In 1891 the firm was changed to a corporation under the name of The Macneale & Urban Safe & Lock Co.

H. Urban President, Neil Macneale Sec'y and Treas.

The history of this concern is almost the history of the art of safe-making. About 1855 the important change was made from plaster to cement composition as the fire resisting material for the filling for fire proof safes. The conflict between the Safemaker and the burglar came on. In the earlier years two quarter-inch iron plates with a quarter inch hard steel plate between them, giving a wall three-fourths of an inch thick was considered the acme of burglar-proof construction. Later the thickness of plates and the number of plates was increased and the material was radi-

cally changed. About 1860 the laminated construction came in, each plate being composed of alternate layers of iron and steel welded together. Macneale & Urban have at all times been with the advance guard in the march of improvements, and the burglar-proof work constructed by them today with thick walls of "malacent" steel would dumbfound the older safe-makers and safe-breakers.

The older safes of the best construction were locked with key locks and great was the ingenuity expended in the contrivance of these locks and in the contrivance of means for picking them. The crown jewels of England were guarded by the celebrated Chubbs locks and the great Bramah, he of hydraulic-press fame, had invented the celebrated Bramah lock, and for years there had hung in his window in London one of his locks with an attached document offering two hundred guineas for the instrument that would open it. Chubbs locks and Bramah locks were considered unpickable. At this time the World's Fair in London was in full blast. The American Consul said: "The Americans have about one-eighth of the building in London to exhibit in and there are three barrels of shoe pegs and a bundle of brooms as exhibits. The American exhibit is a failure." Mr. Hobbs, an American lock expert, visited the Exhibition and gave the American side of it a new and sensational character, for he picked the celebrated Chubbs and Bramah locks. These were key locks. He had picked all key locks which had been presented to him. He picked the dial lock of William Brown, "Lock-maker to Her Majesty."

About 1860 the combination lock, dispensing entirely with the key, and dispensing entirely with the idea of either fixed or movable wards, came into vogue as the result of the exposures made by Hobbs regarding the weakness of key and ward locks.

The modern combination lock is distinctly recognized as belonging to an unpickable class. Macneale & Urban had always made their own locks, following closely the improvements in the art, and often leading them, and took up earnestly the manufacture of the combination locks which they have continued ever since, all Macneale & Urban safes being guarded by Macneale & Urban combination locks.

The work of this concern goes all over the known world and selling agencies are established in all important cities in the country and also in Honlulu. Melbourne, Sydney, Paris, Calcutta, Kingston and SanLuis, Potosi. Work has been sold to many of the foreign legations. Work is now under way in the shop for the German legation in Berlin and four big jobs for Stuttgart. Thirteen burglar proof vaults are now in process of construction for Eastern cities, Bangor, Maine; Bradford, Connecticut; Washington, D. C.; etc. etc. Last month work was shipped to the Government Treasury of the Sandwich Islands, and Macneale & Urban have been consulted by the official architect of the National Bank of Spain.

The Phenix Caster Company,

FURNITURE CASTER.

ALONG in 1874 Alexander Martin, a saw maker of Hamilton, got it into his head that ordinary furniture casters wore out carpets and made too much work for the women folks. The casters rolled hard, and in turning the corner they pivoted on a single point and tended to tear holes in the carpet. Mr. Martin thereupon began to invent. He rigged up a little shop and put in two solid years in inventing casters and testing them and failing. But finally he struck the right thing and patented the celebrated Martin two wheel caster. It would move with great ease, and in turning a corner, one of the wheels would move one way and the other the other way and there was thus no tendency for it to bore holes in the floor. Mr. Martin would spread a piece of tissue paper on the carpet and then roll and twist a little truck, provided with his casters, around on the paper and show that there was no puckering tendency whatever and that the heavy load moved with the utmost ease. He showed it to all his friends who would look at it and they all admired it and smiled. He was in rather bad straits financially and finally sold the patent to William Ritchie for five hundred dollars. Ritchie caring nothing whatever for the patent, which he took simply because Martin insisted on his taking it as some sort of an exchange for the five hundred dollars which Ritchie let him have. But the next day, as hard up as Martin was, he traded back, much to Richie's delight.

Everybody appeared to ridicule the caster as a thing out of which Martin could make any money and Martin was looked upon as an inventor who was foolishly wasting his time. He took his models to large hardware concerns in Cincinnati and these men gave him the laugh. They let him make exhibitions with his tissue paper, &c., and then said they would not have the thing as a gift; that there never had been any demand for such a thing and never would be; that furniture casters were good enough, and that if an inventor had any sense he would set his wits to work to contrive cheaper ways of making the present casters instead of getting up new fangled ones that were bound to cost very much more than the old styles. Martin came home again with his models, thinking none the less of them however.

Messrs. Sohn and Rentschler had gotten out of the woods, and their shop was next door to that of Martin and they saw so much of Martin and his casters that some of Martin's enthusiasm began to rub off on them. Messrs. Tucker & Dorsey were in contact with the hardware trade in Indianapolis and had had many close dealings with Sohn and Rentchler. Sohn and Rentchler talked to Tucker and Dorsey about the caster and finally the four joined hands and made a royalty contract with Martin. The terms of this contract, when they became known, excited more smiles than Martin's caster ever had, for that contract obligated these four men to pay Martin a big royalty on each caster and to sell a specified large number of casters per year. It looked like a splendid thing for Martin but it was prophesied to be the ruination of Sohn and Rentchler and Tucker and Dorsey. But the prophecy was not

fulfilled. The caster business was started and George Helvey was employed as Superintendent He built a complete line of labor saving machinery for making these castors nicely and as cheaply as possible. But the casters did not pretend to be cheap casters. They were essentially high priced. But the trade was pushed directly to the teeth of the hardware dealers and the hardware trade became finally convinced that this caster had come to stay and that it had its place in the market. The sales were pushed to an enormous extent, and they continued to grow ever since and the business has made magnificent returns to everyone connected with it. Mr. Martin died soon after the thing got fairly started but his royalty paid all his debts and left his family a competence, and the manufacturers have done exceedingly well. The firm of Sohn, Rentschler, Tucker & Dorsey was established and began making the casters in 1877 and about 1884 the concern was incorporated as the Phenix Caster Co. with the same owners. The factory is always running to its fullest extent and the two wheel casters, since copied largely, are now a staple article in the hardware market.

The Hamilton Autographic Register Co.

In the systematic retail store, the salesman writes a bill in duplicate, which bills go through certain retail processes of settlement with the customer before the delivery of the goods. The National Autographic Register is a contrivance designed to improve upon this method. It contains several rolls of paper, and when the salesman writes the bill, upon a part of the paper exposed in the machine, several copies are produced, one of which may go to the customer, and one to the cashier, but another copy is retained on an endless roll wound up in the machine, which is locked up so the salesman cannot get it. A true autographic record is thus kept of each transaction and the record cannot be tampered with by unauthorized persons. This register is controlled by the National Autographic Register Co. of New York, and, in 1887, the Hamilton Autographic Register Co. was incorporated to work the register in certain Western territory, the registers being leased to the users. The officers of the company are Chris Benninghofen, President; Peter Benninghofen, Secretary; George Hughes, Treasurer, and Jacob Rost, Manager. The registers are procured from the New York Co. and leased to merchants and other business men requiring their use, the Hamilton company, in its territory, having canvassers employed to introduce the device and look after its operations, and sell the supplies needed for its use. Places have been found for thousands of these registers and their use calls for a great deal of roll paper properly printed and consecutively numbered and the Hamilton company, in its factory on Third Street near Black Street, is thoroughly equipped for supplying this paper, which calls for a class of printing not within the capacity of usual printing offices. The paper is purchased in long rolls and is slitted into narrow widths and is printed by continuous processes, each bill of the series receiving a consecutive number, and the completed paper is delivered in rolls ready for use in the autographic register. The company also supplies cash-carriers and parcel-carriers, the product thus comprehending a complete system of store-service apparatus.

THE LOUIS SNYDER SONS COMPANY,

Paper Manufacturers.

LOUIS SNYDER was a Bavarian paper-maker. He came to the United States without money and began the manufacture of paper in hand molds in Brookville, Indiana. He finally got into the general merchandizing business in Milford, Indiana.

In 1854 he built the Franklin Paper Mill at Hamilton, putting in a seventy-two inch machine and making book and newspaper.

In 1868 he built an additional mill, the Fairgrove Mill on the Canal at the city limits. This mill made newspaper, having a seventy-two inch machine. In this year he took in his sons, Henry and Louis P. and Edward J. and also Mr. William Pfau, and the firm name became Louis Snyders Sons. In 1875 Louis Snyder died and the other partners bought his interest of the estate and the firm name remained unchanged. In 1880 the firm built the third mill, the Fordham Mill at Second and Mill Streets. This mill was for making book and newspaper, and its ninety inch machine was then the widest machine in this valley.

In 1886 the Franklin Mill was entirely remodeled and a new machine ninety-two inches wide was put in. The mill when remodeled produced four times as much paper on the ninety-two inch machine as had been made before on the seventy-two inch machine.

In 1887 the business was incorporated as "The Louis Snyders Sons Co." with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars, with Henry Snyder as President and Treasurer and Edward J. Snyder Secretary.

In 1891 the construction of the "fourth" mill was begun at Second and Mill Streets. This mill has not yet been christened but "Fourth" will probably be its name. The new mill is for the production of sulphite of wood fiber. The daily capacity of the three mills is fifteen tons of paper and the capacity of the fourth mill seven tons of pulp. The product of these mills is marketed throughout the sections buying Western paper.

This concern has been the pioneer to the point of revolution in certain grades of paper manufacture. To make paper of old paper which had been printed upon was long a problem in the trade and the problem seemed impossible of solution, old printed paper being looked upon as one of the waste products of the world. But the problem was solved by the chemical research and earnest experiments conducted in these mills. A small percentage of printed paper was successfully dealt with and finally the end was reached and one hundred per cent of this stock was successfully employed in making white paper.

THE SOHNGEN MALTING COMPANY.

IN 1859 Louis Sohngen started in the malting business, building a small malt house on the corner of C and Franklin Streets. The house had a capacity of ten thousand bushels. The new house was built and the capacity enlarged. In 1868 it was increased to sixty thousand bushels, in 1872 to eighty thousand bushels, and in 1875 to two hundred thousand bushels. In 1878 Louis Sohngen was succeeded by Charles Sohngen & Company, the firm being composed of Charles Sohngen and George P. Sohngen. In 1891 the business was incorporated with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Charles Sohngen is President, George P. Sohngen Secretary and Treasurer, and Edward Sohngen has an interest.

The product of this establishment is sold throughout all portions of the country buying malt from this district. This concern also markets the product of the Hamilton Malting Company.

SCHLOSSER & CO.

MALTSTERS.

HENRY SCHLOSSER came to this country in about 1849 and landed in Cincinnati with an empty pocket. He walked to Burlington, in Hamilton County, and went to work on a farm, and soon after he went into Roger's mill in Burlington and learned the miller's trade, and he finally drifted to Hamilton where he became head miller in the Bridge Mill.

In 1870, when Henry Schlosser was working in the High Street mill, there was a small malt house at the corner of Fourth and High Streets, and Henry and his brother, Jacob, bought that institution and began malting with a capacity of about thirty thousand bushels. In 1874 Jacob Schlosser retired and in 1878 important improvements were made in the malt house bringing its capacity up to one hundred thousand bushels. In 1891 still more important improvements were made, increasing the capacity to two hundred and twenty thousand bushels and the house was equipped with new machinery, and an elevator was built with a capacity of about one hundred thousand bushels. The trade is in the East, South and West. The business is conducted by Mr. Henry Schlosser and his son, William Schlosser, both giving constant attention to the business. Mr. Henry Schlosser travels after the Northern trade and Mr. William Schlosser after the Southern and Eastern trade.

GWINNER, DOWREY & CO.

FURNITURE CASTERS.

MR. GWINNER had been for three years Superintendent of the Phenix Caster Co., and in 1887 he patented the Gwinner common-sense caster and during that year the firm of Gwinner, Dowery & Co. was formed, composed of L. Gwinner, T. Dowrey and W. R. Eiber, to manufacture these casters. Shop room was rented of P. Burns on Water Street, between Market and Dayton. In 1890 Mr. Gwinner patented the common-sense stove truck used by stove dealers to hold sample stoves, and in 1891 he patented the Hercules caster. A full line of the casters is manufactured, adapted for all purposes for which furniture casters are used, and they have met with a very flattering reception by the trade and the business is constantly growing. The stove trucks have been especially well received and difficulty has been found in keeping up with the orders for them. Mr. Gwinner gives personal attention to the business.

ANDERSON and SHAFFER.

HAMILTON MILLS.

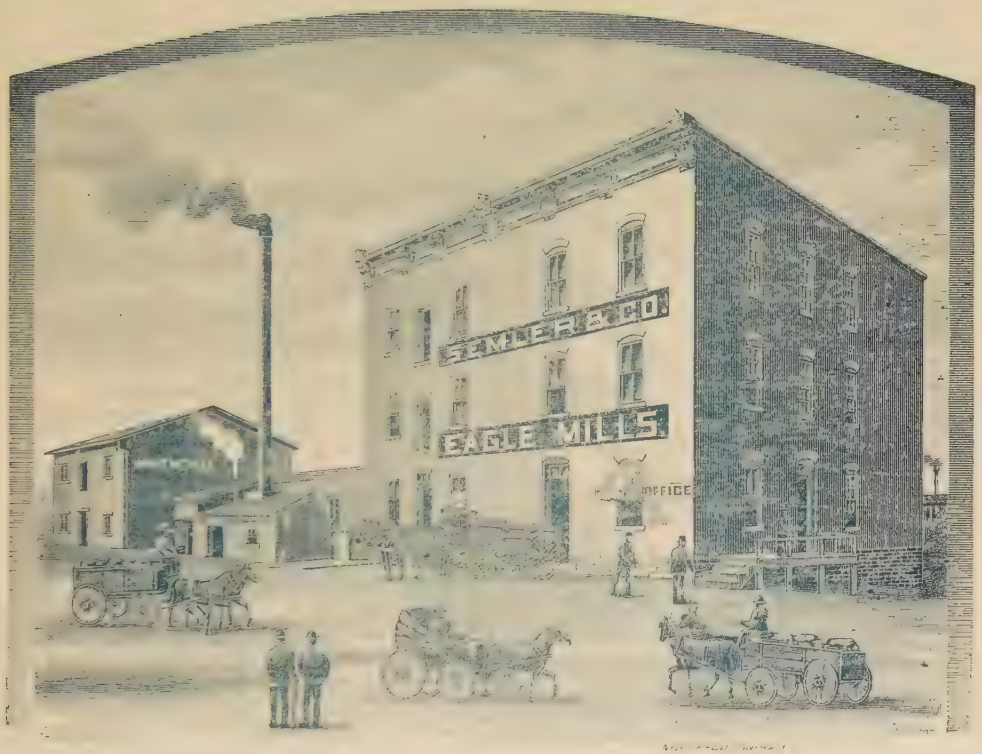
IN 1854 the firm of Tanquary & Anderson built a mill at Second and Mill Streets, operated by water power. Tanquary was a miller and gave personal attention to the mill. It had a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels per day.

In 1864 this mill burned, with a loss of thirty-one thousand dollars. About 1860 Corwin & Falconer had built a mill at Water and Dayton Streets and later L. D. Campbell had bought it. On the morning of Tanquary & Anderson's fire, the firm arranged for the renting of Campbell's mill which was then called the Minnehaha Mill. It was rented and run six months by Tanquary & Anderson and was then purchased by them. But it had so run down and the water power was in such bad shape that the capacity was little more than thirty barrels per day. The Hamilton & Rossville Hydraulic Company was paid sixty five hundred dollars for the privilege of putting in an overshoot wheel to spill into the river and the mill was otherwise improved and the capacity brought up to about one hundred and fifty barrels per day. The name of the mill was changed to The Hamilton Mill.

About 1866 William Shaffer bought out Mr. Tanquary and the firm became William Anderson & Co. About 1880 George K. Shaffer bought out William Shaffer and the firm became Anderson & Shaffer. About 1882 the mill was entirely remodeled, everything being torn out and new and improved machinery substituted on the modern roller mill plan, and the capacity of the mill was brought up to three hundred barrels on which it is now running full. The output of this mill is shipped principally to the South.

SEMLER and CO.

EAGLE MILLS.



IN 1875 John and C. M. Semler, under the name of Semler & Co., built the Semler Mill on North B Street. The mill was run by water power and had a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day.

In 1884 the mill was burned and was a total loss.

In the same year, 1884, the mill was rebuilt upon strictly modern principles, and was operated by steam with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. In 1890 the mill was further remodeled and its capacity increased to two hundred barrels per day.

The flour made by this mill is sold mostly in the East and in Europe, where the well known "May Flower" brand is in high repute.

Both of the owners give personal attention to the business.

THE HAMILTON TILE WORKS CO.

ARTISTIC HEARTH and FACING TILES.

MR. ADOLPH METZNER, a druggist in Indianapolis, was also a talented artist and had for many years been an enthusiastic amateur in pottery and tile making. In his back yard he had quite an institution in the way of a pottery, with a fair sized kiln and he kept a potter or two at work. He made a little of everything that was handsome and interesting, but never to sell. He made the things because he liked it, and he and his friends used them. He probably made the first floor tiles made in this country as there were then no tile works in the United States.

He finally thought that tile making would not be a bad sort of a business and he began looking around for a location. Martin Mason, and the Reutti's of Hamilton were relatives of his and informed him that the pottery belonging to the Royal Pottery Co. in Hamilton could probably be gotten. Metzner took into partnership with him Mr. Hatt, of Indianapolis, and under the name of Metzner, Hatt & Co. they bought the Royal Pottery in Hamilton. Only the real estate and kiln was available for tile work.

They started to making tiles, or tried to, but had no luck either in making good tiles or in finding a market. Hatt retired and was succeeded by J. L. Bieler of Indianapolis, not an experienced tile man, and the firm name was changed to Metzner & Bieler. The concern had the same hard old luck and they soon employed Robert Minton Taylor, a practical tile man, to manage the institution and it was incorporated as the Robert Minton Taylor Ceramic Co., Taylor however having no interest in the business. Affairs began to be still worse if possible and Taylor left. Metzner and his son Otto still pegged away trying to make tiles. There was no money to work with and things looked blue indeed. The tile making was a constant series of hard experiments and the Metzner's stood by it nobly. They would work away and get out a batch of tiles and get them in the kiln and would then skirmish around and scare up money enough to buy a load of coal and fire up the kiln and then with anxious hearts they would watch around that kiln hoping for respectable results. When the kiln was opened out would come another failure. And this thing repeated itself time and again. A less hopeful man than Metzner would have quickly given it up. But he worked along with his two sons, Otto and Max, and finally success crowned their persistent efforts and they produced enameled tiles the like of which had not been seen in this country, a splendid clay body, handsome designs, a magnificent glaze, and the true and long sought for beauty of color. They now had the tile but they had absolutely no money and no office or business help. The tiles would probably sell on sight if put before the trade but

there was not money enough to buy even a railroad ticket to Cincinnati But the tide seemed to have turned and they managed to live.

Dr. Wild, of Chicago, was an old army comrade of Metzner's and he bought out Mr. Beiler. Mr. Julius Bunsen of Cincinnati, a nephew of the celebrated Professor Carl Bunsen, of Heidelburg University, the inventor of the celebrated Bunsen flame, was much taken with the work of the Metzner's. He saw artistic merit in it, and further than that, he saw commercial merit in it. He joined in the business and in 1884, on petition to the Court, the name of the establishmert was changed to the Hamilton Tile Works Co. Mr. Wild became President, Mr. Metzner Vice President, Mr. Bunsen Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Otto Metzner Superintendent.

The market for the new goods had not yet been opened and the concern saw some hard times, but the haven had been really reached and the ship finally sailed grandly in. Business went up and up until nothing remained to be desired and now the magnificent tiles of this establishment are the standard in the trade. Orders are unlimited, most always in excess of the capacity of the factory, and the highest market prices are received, for this concern makes no low grade goods. The tiles are sold from ocean to ocean and are chosen by the most critical buyers. It would be impossible with any kind of a picture which could be here produced to exhibit the beauty of these artistic tiles. The modeled designs and the range of colors is constantly fresh, and a view of the work of the Metzner's is always a delight to the artist. The special merit found in the tiles made by this establishment consists in the richness of color, great range of colors, originality and beauty of modeling, superior freedom from craze of surface, and that perfection of body mixture of clays which gives extreme hardness.

KRAUTH & BENNINGHOFEN.

MANUFACTURERS OF LIGHT MACHINERY.

ALBERT KRAUTH was a workman in the Niles Works and possessed a high order of mechanical skill and, in addition to that, he possessed the talents of the ingenious constructor. About 1883 he and Chris. Benninghofen formed a partnership under the mame of Krauth & Benninghofen and rented shop room at Fourth and Market Streets and began the manufacture of portable music stands, mechanical contrivances for the use of musicians, and adapted to fold up into small compass when not in use. Mr. Benninghofen gave no attention to the mechanical parts of the business which was left entirely in the hands of Krauth.

About 1886 the new shop was built on Third Street, near Black Street, and it was thoroughly equipped with machinery and tools adapted for the manufacture of various small machines and mechanical contrivances, the intention being to do such work on contract where business concerns deemed it better policy to have their goods made than to start their own factories. A complete nickle-plating outfit was also put in. About this time the National Autographic Register was being largely introduced throughout the country and the machines were being manufactured in New York. The firm of Krauth & Benninghofen took the machine in hand and greatly improved its details of construction, and its methods of manufacture, and ultimately became the sole manufacturers for the United States of these machines. They do not market the machines, but simply manufacture them for the New York Company. In addition to the autographic registers the firm also makes cash-carriers and parcel-carriers for the New York Company. The shop is managed by Mr. Krauth who gives it his entire attention.

FRANK SCHANTZ.

MATTRESSES, ETC.

MR. FRANK SCHANTZ, quite a young man, was teaching school near Woodsdale and his home was on his father's farm. A neighboring farmer had lately gotten a machine to shell corn in the husk and the husks were thrown away. Young Mr. Schantz, in nosing around Cincinnati, ascertained that corn husks had quite a market value as a material for matresses. He thereupon began, in a small way, to speculate in husks. He finally determined that he might as well make the matresses and sell them as to sell the husks and let some one else make that profit. So he started a small mattress factory in Hamilton. He felt his way very cautiously, buying a couple of bolts of ticking at a time and making two matresses a day. Everything worked out nicely and in 1888 he built a large two story brick factory on the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets and equipped it with all the latest machinery and he went into the mattress business in earnest, and has kept at it and the results are everything that he could desire. He now makes over one hundred and fifty mattresses per day, some of husks and others of excelsior, mixed fiber, and cotton. In addition he makes the torsion braided wire mattresses. These mattresses have special merits. In the opinion of many they are better than the best hair, being more comfortable, more cleanly, more easily handled, and harder to wear out. Hotels and hospitals use them to a great extent and they are highly commanded for their hygenic qualities. To test their strength they have been pressed flat by machinery sixty thousand times in quick succession, which is equivalent to hard use for twenty or thirty years, without the slightest apparent change.

J. JACOB BRONNERT.

TURNED WOOD WORK.

MR. BRONNERT was a skilled and ingenious wood-turner from France, and in 1871 he established in Cincinnati the business of general wood-turning for the trade.

In 1891 he moved his business to Hamilton, building a new factory on Safe Avenue, South of Lincoln Avenue, where he occupies an acre of land. The factory is of brick and well adapted for the work.

The articles produced includes balusters, newels, cabinet spindles, furniture-stretchers, ornamental work, and turned articles generally as called for by the furniture and building trades.

Such matters as this show to what extremes specialties in manufacture have been carried. A large furniture factory may be well equipped with turning lathes and may have men skilled in their operation, but still it is found good policy to buy turned work from establishments devoted exclusively to its production, the result of the policy being that finer work is secured and at lower prices.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A great many letters were received in response to invitations to attend the Centennial celebration most of which were not intended for publication. Among the number the following have been selected for place in the Souvenir:

The following pleasant reminder of Hamilton as it was "in the fifties," written by Laura B. Palmer, will be read with interest by all whose memory goes back to those days. Those who have no such recollections will be repaid for its perusal as much by the vividness and truth of the picture as by the grace and feeling with which the writer touches the canvas of memory.—ED.

Letter of Laura B. Palmer.

ST. LOUIS, MO., September 5, 1891.

To Thomas Millikin, Esq., Dr. Cyrus Falconer, and others, of the Historical and Literary Committee:

GENTLEMEN: The regret of my inability to attend the Centennial celebration, is magnified by the knowledge, that an invitation to attend the next one, will not be extended to me.

But, "howsoever these things be," I never propose to forget that the beautiful city of Hamilton was my home from infancy to a riper age; or to suppress the sweet memories of that long ago period; and I rejoice today, that the recollections associated with it are as vivid now as when, a little child, I sat in wonder and rapture, for the first time, on the banks of the river, and looked on the clear, swift stream, and out on the city of that day. I can now readily recall the new, strange and novel emotions, with which I looked upon the Great Miami, singing on its way to the sea; the wonderful water-way that stretched up to Basin street; the old bridge; the hydraulic; the mills; the railway; the green slopes, and miles of corn and grain, out to the east, and south, and west and north; and the orchards and forests that stretched away beyond the town, on every side.

The pictures and impressions of that day press upon me for recognition. They are novel, and many, and picturesque. To some, they may

DR. CYRUS FALCONER.

appear commonplace, to me, they are all of absorbing interest, bristling with unforgotten memories.

I cannot conceive how the memory of that arm of water that extended up from the main stem of the great canal into the town, could ever be effaced, or how I could forget the amazement I experienced, when I looked for the first time upon the floating barges, bearing merchandise to and fro on its bosom. In my eyes as I now recall the memory, trade, at the head of the basin, exceeded in volume all commerce on the piers of New York, on the quays of Venice, or the water-front of Liverpool. But they tell me it is no more, and that o'er its bed the busy multitude surges to and fro.

And the old wooden bridge is gone, and with it many a pleasant reminiscence. Far be it from *me* to stay the hand of Progress; for *you* who have, for so many years, viewed its weather stained sides, and traversed its dust covered floors, I can conceive how, with feelings of pride, you saw the old structure replaced by the new. But ah! quite sadly do *I* lament its going.

Oft has memory recalled the dear old town, and dwelt long and lovingly o'er the picture, and ever in the panoramic view was the wooden bridge. On one side of its entrance, the toll-gate keeper sitting astride a chair, resting his head upon its back; on the other, the old mill, with its busy wheel ever dashing the pacific waters of the Great Miami into angry, turbulent waves, that in *my* mind rivaled in grandeur the great Niagara Falls.

Surely lovers sigh, as they recall the quiet walks within its walls, secure from the eyes and ears of the multitude; and the laborer, as he thinks of its kindly shelter from the ruder elements without. I had thought sometime in the future I would again stroll through its familiar aisles, and listen to the measured tread of horses' feet, as their owners, obeying the injunction of the ordinance, guided them slowly through, and, for the once, be a child again, hurrying with a band of light-hearted girls over to school; for hark! the mellow tones of the dear old town clock, even now, strike the hour. * * * *

But, on the wings of Time, come to me tales that the old Court House, too, is gone; and that hushed is the tongue of the dear old bell, whose musical cadences for years so faithfully proclaimed the hour. The old Court House, so big with events of historic interest; so big with mem-

ories of forensic triumphs; the witness of human victories and defeats. Who does not recall the old chamber, where gifted minds met in peaceful encounters and won victories more renowned than those of war? Gone—and a new edifice has arisen from the ashes of the old; but is it in the emerald setting that surrounded the old structure, and do the honeysuckles and sweet syringas still send forth rich aromas from their shady corners into the dusty streets? * * * *

Yes; one by one the old landmarks that identified the past with the present, are drifting away. Even the old fort is gone; nor has decay's effacing fingers left scarce a trace behind.

What a transformation from the old to the new; from the simplicity of the past to the splendors of the present! Wonderful, indeed, has been the material progress; a marvelous stride in the arts; in wealth; in intelligence; in fact, in *all* that gives dignity, and fame, and honor to a city.

When this city first claimed my childish admiration, about three thousand slept within its gates; to-day, they are *twenty thousand strong*. Then, the landscape eastward was flecked with fields of waving corn; and the golden-rod, and flowering shrubs bordered the dusty roadside, where little huts, rude and primitive in architecture, were stretched in straggling abandon, even to the gates of the mushroom suburb of Debbysville.

In those early days—not so long ago either—I saw flocks of quail on Fourth street, and witnessed, with pitying eye, the frightened hare fleeing before a pack of dogs and wild urchins in full chase. Long before this the bear and deer had abandoned the hills and sunny slopes, and sought refuge in deeper forests, as civilization pressed onward toward the setting sun.

Some among you, recollect how the waters of the river were seduced into a vast hydraulic, and enticed into sluices and chutes; and how the tamed element was utilized to set thousands of pulleys revolving, hammers beating, and "wheels going round." And *I* remember how, in later years, I viewed with childish wonder these innovations, and joined with my elders in the boast that our rapidly growing city was distancing all others, in its race for supremacy.

The æsthetical was not then as now a leading factor in the city's progress. Those busy people had no time to hear metaphysical disquisitions, to fly balloons, or to play croquet. The boat, and plow, and contrivance for saving labor, were articles of real, practical utility; and it was deemed

profitable to let genius and mechanical talent spend their energies in this direction, for there were "millions in it." This, to the empirical reasoning of that epoch, was as plain as a pike-staff; but to chip statues from blocks of marble, write epics or pastorals, or be rapturous over polemical chaff, was not in accordance with backwoods notions; it was not their style. They had no Boston jubilees, nor musical soirees; nor did they think it requisite to have an organ accompaniment to the yell of an Indian warrior, or a piano solo to a country corn-shucking. They erected a cabin in a day, without the flourish of a speech, or putting copper coins in a corner stone; and if a church was to be built, they did not improvise a lottery to raise funds, or an oration to move men to contribute, or a poem to be read, or a lyric sung, to "raise the wind."

But, in time, true culture began, and grew apace, so that the censors and Eastern Magi looked in blank amazement, and marveled at the rich promise of these children of the West.

* * * * *

Nature, too, was generous in her gifts, and they were scattered, thick as leaves, on every side of this enchanted ground. Sycamore Grove was then a somewhat tangled paradise, a beautiful shade, where the nymphs and fairies must have carnivaled long before the white man rudely broke the spell of privacy, or before the Indian made his debut upon the scene. Who knows what weird figures floated in the shades of this Arcadian grove, or what types of dark-hued maidens kept time, with flying feet, to the music of the rude cymbal and castanet? One can readily conceive how the red man, in the days long gone, wooed his dusky mate in the soft light of noon-day, and the speech of Indian brave fired the hearts of his followers, in the light of the dying camp fire.

What child did not then know that Sycamore Grove was the home of elves and fairies, and the trysting ground of the gentle and the brave, in times long gone? And Delorac's Island! Why, what Hamiltonian has forgotten the romance and mystery that hovered o'er that spot; the whispers that filled the air at twilight, and the echoes that drifted, like incense on the summer air?

"Willows whiten, aspens quiver,
Little breezes dusk and shiver
Thro' the wave that runs forever
By the island in the river."

JOHN W. SOHN.

Connected with its history, I listened in childish awe, to tales as wild as Robinson Crusoe's sojourn on the island in the sea.

* * * * *

And so, the pen never wearies with recitals of romance, and reminiscence, flung around the home where childhood's happy days ran on, and on.

The old, it is true, has been replaced by the new. Beautiful edifices have arisen like exhalations, and the dawn of a new life, and a greater prosperity is apparent to all; but the outlines of the old are there; the hills on the east and west are there; it is the same, in a new garb, with the sun shining as of old; with the spring rains and dews refreshing the land. The old fort, too, is there, in the memory of many, with its stockades and gallant defenders, looking out on the river, the beautiful river, that laves the feet of the city, and sings, in an unknown tongue, on its journey to the sea.

The hills, and dells, and groves away off from the river, are now drifting before my eyes—a panorama of beauty. Fields of corn, and the trophies of the husbandmen lying beyond the suburbs, tell of affluence and the gifts of peace; while busy hands and brains, within the gates, evidence thrift, industry, wealth and wisdom. I see, too, the river; the site of the old fort; the goodly city; the orchards and barns in the distance; the sun shining upon the windows and housetops, painting the landscape with a saffron hue. I hear the roar of a thousand hammers, and the whirl of many thousand spindles; the noise of the mills; the rumbling wheels, that bear away the handiwork of the busy toiler and artizan.

I see it, and hear it, as I did when last I drifted by the dear old city at sunset; the city

> With the glinting sunbeams on its steeples,
> Its windows robed in flaming red,
> The clouds above it, fringed with silver,
> The groves with tints of gold o'erspread.

Very respectfully,

LAURA B. PALMER.

The following communication from Mrs. Mary Ann Keck, for many years a resident of Hamilton, contains an authentic account of the death and burial of General Arthur St. Clair:

Letter of Mrs. Mary Ann Keck.

KENTLAND, Ind., September 7th, 1891.

Israel Williams and others, Centennial Committee, Hamilton, Ohio:

DEAR SIRS: I thank your committee for the kind invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration, of the location of Fort Hamilton and the first settlement of your city, of which I was so many years a resident.

I shall be present at the celebration, but cannot promise much active participation in the exercises, as I am now in the 88th year of my age. I very well remember in my girlhood days to have seen Gen. St. Clair at my grandfather, Thomas Fisher's, hotel in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The circumstances that particularly impress my recollection were these: That great attention and deference were paid to the old General, and the fact that I found one of the glasses he lost out of his spectacles, and that I found it and gave it to him and received his generous and most sincere thanks. At that time he wore a cue tied with a black ribbon. When his death occurred I was living in Greensburg. I was married June 20th, and in August of the same year Gen. St. Clair died. They buried his remains in the Presbyterian Cemetery not far from Greensburg. I understood that he was a mason. A band accompanied the remains to the cemetery, and my husband, who was a mason and a member of the band was present. The General died at his daughter's, Mrs. Robb, who lived on Chestnut Ridge, and as that was an out of the way place the funeral was small. No services were held in the church, but the procession moved directly from the house to the cemetery. The toll-gate near Greensburg was draped for the occasion with black muslin. The masons erected a monument over his grave and placed a suitable inscription on it. I might say much more, but as I suppose you desire brevity, I close by again thanking you for your kind invitation, and subscribe myself

Very truly yours,

MARY ANN KECK.

The following agreeable expression of patriotic loyalty to his place of nativity is from the pen of Chief Justice Elliott, of the Indiana Supreme Court, who was born in the city of Hamilton:

Letter of Judge Byron K. Elliott.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24th, 1891.

Hon. Thomas Millikin, Dr. Cyrus Falconer, Rev. E. W. Abbey, James W. See, Esq., Israel Williams, Esq., Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I am profoundly grateful to you, and those you represent, for your cordial invitation to unite with you in celebrating "Hamilton's Centennial." It has given me a deeper and truer pleasure than words can express to know that I am not altogether forgotton in my dear old home. In my boyhood I was proud to be known as a "Hamilton Boy" and that pride has not died with manhood's years. It would give me heartfelt pleasure to meet my schoolmates and my early friends, and it is only stern and unrelenting duty that impels me to deny myself that pleasure. It is with the keenest and bitterest regret that I yield to the imperious demands of duty, and decline your invitation.

"Hamilton Boys" in the history of a century have been conspicuous actors, for they have won fame in war, in the literary world, in political affairs, and in the world of law, medicine and mechanics. One who writes the biographies of "Hamilton Boys" will have no lack of material nor will he write of men known only to a locality, for many of them are known to the nation, and some are known on the other side of the Atlantic.

It grieves me sorely that I cannot join with you in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of my birthplace.

Very truly yours,

BYRON K. ELLIOTT.

The following letter is from the pen of a colored gentleman who for many years resided as a much respected citizen in the city of Hamilton. Although born in the domain of slavery, by studious industry he acquired a liberal knowledge, especially of politics and history. His qualification was many years ago recognized by appointment to an important office in the government service at Washington, D. C., where he yet remains:

ST STEPHENS CHURCH

Letter of Alfred J. Anderson.

No. 1922, 11th St., N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9th, '91.

To Hon. Thos. Millikin, Dr. Cyrus Falconer, Rev. E. W. Abbey, Prof. J. W. See and Hon. Israel Williams, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I feel greatly honored by your kind invitation to be present and take part with you in celebrating the coming Centennial of the settlement of Hamilton. It would be particularly interesting for me to do so especially as my own personal recollections are associated with its history and growth for over a half century, beginning at a time when most of the participating pioneers were young and the streets of the village green with grass.

In those sleepy old days no one ever dreamed of the spirit of the age that has since awoke into activity the new life and latent forces which are making Hamilton the Birmingham of the great Northwest. I regret to have to add that the state of my health will most likely prevent my attendance.

With many thanks, I am with great respect, &c.,

ALFRED J. ANDERSON.

Rev. J. G. Monfort, for many years a resident and minister in Hamilton has briefly added his recollection of the pioneer days of the people of Hamilton in the following communication:

Letter of Rev. J. G. Monfort.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26, 1891.

Thomas Millikin, Esq., Chairman Hamilton Centennial Commitee:

DEAR SIR: I received with great pleasure your invitation, and I hope to be able to be present. I went with my father, Rev. Francis Monfort, to Hamilton 71 years ago, and lived there 20 years. I knew a large proportion of the early settlers who were living in 1820 at Hamilton, Rossville, Oxford, Millville, Venice, Black Bottom, Chester, Princeton, Monroe, Middletown, Trenton, Elk Creek, Four Mile, Seven Mile, Darrtown, Paddy's Run, Jacksonsburg, Riley, &c. Nothing could give me more pleasure, now in my 81st year, than to meet friends I knew from 50 to 71 years ago.

I am invited to attend the inauguration of the President of Miami University the same week, and I hope to compound the two occasions. I am in good health and hope to be able to carry out my purpose, but in these days of my physical *vis inertia*. I sometimes foreordain things that do not come to pass. I have had you under my eye with pleasure since 1831, nearly 60 years ago, when I began to teach you *hic, heac, hoc*, though I have seldom seen you.

Yours very truly,

J. G. MONFORT.

Among the eminent authors of America is numbered W. D. Howells, who in his boyhood days was a resident of Hamilton, and the scene of whose "Boy's Town" was laid in this city. The following characteristic letter is from Mr. Howells in answer to a request to attend the Centennial Celebration:

Letter of W. D. Howells.

INTERVALE HOUSE, INTERVALE, N. H.,
Aug. 6, 1891.

My Dear Mr. Millikin:

Your name was once very familiar to me, and I hope you are one of the boys whom I used to play with in Hamilton forty-odd years ago; for if you are I feel that I need not accuse you of any great regret that I cannot come to the Celebration of the town's Centennial. Any of the boys would know that I was sorry without being told. This is a doubly busy year with me, and I cannot even write a poem for the time, the good and great time, you are all going to have next month. I shall be with you in spirit, and in proud affection for the old place, which was the home of my happiest years, and which I have never ceased to revisit in the dreams of long exile. I am told the place is greatly changed; that it is a city, and all sorts of a centre; and I ought not to be surprised that it should have a Centennial. But the fact does come to me with a shock of astonishment, for I knew it when the log-cabins still basked in the deep cornfields about it. I have tried to tell elsewhere what an incomparable town it was for a boy to be boy in; and I shall ever think it the largest and most populous place of 3,000 inhabitants that ever was.

Its present merits and glories your orators and poets will sing and say for you; but I cling fondly to its past, and if I could trill a verse, it should be in praise of the Hamilton that flourished between 1840 and 1850. At that period I am quite sure there were men ten feet high in Hamilton; there were boys who could whip those men, if they had a mind; the Justice on the Court House was so high above the earth that her head pressed the clouds; from the Big Reservoir to the Little Reservoir it was as far as it now is from the Big to the Little Dipper. Everything was on the grandest scale. The summer days were each a week long, and if a fellow was kept in after school his hair had a chance to turn gray between four and five o'clock. The modern citizens of Hamilton can readily have an idea of the magnificence of the place in that fairy decade, but if you were a boy there then, you can remember it. I can; and now that I come to think of it, I only wonder that it is not your town's millennial you are going to celebrate. For me, Hamilton was before Rome was; and to tell you the truth, when I came to see it I found no comparison between the Tiber and the Miami except that they were both liable to freshets. Yours sincerely,

W. D. Howells.

Mr. George L. Andrew, a prominent citizen of Laporte, Indiana, is another native of Hamilton who retains a patriotic interest in the city's welfare, as shown in the following reminiscent communication:

Letter of George L. Andrew.

La Porte, Ind., Oct. 9, 1891.

Thos. Millikin, Esq., Chairman, Etc.:

Dear Sir: I thank you for the request of the Historical Committee to write something appropriate to the recent celebration of the Centennial of the erection of Fort Hamilton. I wish I could adequately express the throng of thoughts and memories that crowd upon me, but that cannot be.

The celebration was a fitting "rounding up" of Hamilton's first hundred years. It was my good fortune to be born just across the river from the old fort when the town was a little more than thirty years old, and the first 23 years of my life were spent there and in Oxford. It was then my fate to become a citizen of another city and State, but my heart

has never ceased to turn to Hamilton as its home. And this I believe is the experience of all whose youth was spent there. Its peculiar situation, starting as two rival towns separated by a river and connected by a bridge, its varied feature of river, dam, tail-race, basin, canal with its far-off first lock and its Ultima Thule the second lock, its old river now the Reservoir, its wooded hills and beautiful scenery; all these and more, are they not written in the Book of the Chronicles of the "Boy's Town," and what is better, in the hearts of thousands scattered over this wide world?

Then hail to the dear old town-*city* now, as she enters with "strength renewed as the eagle's," upon her second century! Thankful for her past, we look forward with hope and trust to the future that has in it yet greater things for her. God bless her!

Yours very sincerely,

GEO. L. ANDREW.

Two boys born in the city of Hamilton and educated at Miami University, upon attaining manhood in the early fifties immigrated to the Pacific Coast and there attained eminence in literature, and now stand in the front rank as authors of important and valuable publications. The following interesting reminiscent letters are from their pens:

Letter of John S. Hittell.

1216 HYDE Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19, 1891.

Messrs. Thomas Millikin, Dr. Cyrus Falconer, Rev. E. W. Abbey, James W. See and Israel Williams, Historical and Literary Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I regret my inability to attend the celebration of the Centennial anniversary of the settlement of the city of Hamilton. The occasion is worthy of commemoration, and I congratulate you on this demonstration of your public spirit. After thousands of years, it will be recounted to your credit. After a hundred generations, your successors will read with interest what you are about to do, as you read what Gen. St. Clair did. Your city is a permanent possession of civilization. It will flourish till that improbable time when the globe changes its axis, or the Miami Valley disappears in some convulsion of nature. So long as men take pride in their ancestry and love their country, so long—that is to say to the re-

motest ages—it will be the duty and the pleasure of intelligent men to cherish their local history, as you are now doing.

Your kind invitation, for which I thank you, revives many recollections. It suggests to me my boyhood and youth spent in your city; my attendance in your schools; my collegiate education in the neighboring town of Oxford; my friendships with old residents, still dear to me; and my acquaintance with John Riley, Taylor Webster, James McBride, John Woods, and other distinguished pioneers of Butler county. It recalls to me that while studying law in the office of John Woods, I attended court in your city and frequently heard and saw Tom Corwin there; that I often heard John B. Weller, Lewis D. Campbell and Wm. Bebb in political speeches; and that I went to a mass meeting at Dayton in 1840 to hear Gen. Harrison and again in 1842 to hear Henry Clay. These are noted names, but I doubt not that the proportion of able and learned men in Ohio is as large now as it was then.

Your invitation suggests to me the beautiful Miami Valley, which in fertility of soil is not surpassed by anything seen by me in long travels on this continent and in Europe; and it also suggests those magnificent forests of white oak, hickory, ash and black walnut, precious species of trees found only on the eastern part of the United States, and nowhere more luxuriant than in your vicinity. It reminds me of my frequent walks to the Mound Builders' ruins, so numerous and interesting in your county.

In the forty-three years that have elapsed since I made my home in Ohio, I have revisited Hamilton with pleasure, several times; and my interest in Butler county has been kept alive by meeting here some of its native sons, who became residents of San Francisco. Among these were Gov. John B. Weller and Gov. Wm. Irwin. Your county is the only one that has furnished two Governor's to California, and Charles L. Weller, all of whom have crossed over to the majority; and E. J. Baldwin, a prominent millionaire, and Dr. L. C. Lane, an eminent surgeon, who is my intimate friend.

By becoming a pioneer of California in 1849 and a permanent resident of San Francisco subsequently, my strongest local affections were fixed on the Golden State; but I shall never cease to cherish the associations connected with Ohio. I consider it fortunate for me that I spent my early

years in Hamilton, and I feel honored by my connection with you, even at a distance of more than two thousand miles, in your celebration.

Yours truly,

JOHN S. HITTELL.

Letter of Theodore H. Hittell.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21, 1891.

Messrs. Thomas Millikin, Dr. Cyrus Falconer and others, Historical and Literary Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to express my thanks for your cordial invitation to be present at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the building of Fort Hamilton. It would give me great pleasure to attend, but circumstances prevent.

My recollections of Hamilton are very vivid and very pleasant. The old fort and the old military roads through the woods, which were traveled by Arthur St. Clair and Anthony Wayne, were always objects of exceeding interest to me; and their history, together with the history of the aborigenes and of the old settlers, has always been and is still a favorite subject of contemplation and study.

It was my destiny in 1855, after a life of twenty-three years in Ohio, to change my residence to California; and I have ever since been and am now a Californian. But I do not forget that Hamilton and the Miami and its great and glorious valley are the only "scenes of my childhood" to which I can recur; and I assure you that no one can prize them more highly, honor them more sincerely, or be more interested in their progress and prosperity than

Your obliged friend and well-wisher,

THEODORE H. HITTELL.